The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888. NO. 4

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES:

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.
OF OHIO.

State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
HENRY MEYER,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Representatives, { J. H. HOLT, J. T. McCORMICK.

Jury Commissioner—GEO. BOWER.

Coroner—DR. JAMES P. NEFF.

The jig is up with Harrison—the people are going to vote for lower taxes.

A vote for Kerr, for congress is a vote in favor of lower tariff taxes, and against trusts and monopolies.

Carefully read the tariff articles in this issue of the REPORTER—they are plain, truthful and convincing.

Carl Schurz a leading Republican, has written a long letter planting himself straight for Cleveland and lower tariff taxes.

Dr. Seitz, a leading Republican of Adams county, and Republican candidate for Congress against Col. Maish two years ago, is now speaking for, Cleveland and tax reform.

This county is made up of millionaires and workingmen, principally. The millionaires have amassed their wealth by high tariff. The laboring man has been kept poor because the capitalists rake in all their earnings. Do you see it? Who runs may read, so plain is it.

All the mechanics, masons, bricklayers and day laborers, in our county, and thro the country generally, are overrun with work. There never was such a prosperous time, for the working class in twenty years, as under Cleveland's administration and the prospect of the passage of the Mills bill.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* makes the following sharp point: "A month ago Curtin & Co, raised $50 for the Republican national committee. Last Saturday they raised a Harrison and Morton flag at their works. Now, if they will hump themselves and raise a pay day roll for their hands everybody down about Roland should be happy."

Are you in favor of tax reform, cheaper food and clothing, cheaper machinery and farm implements, and against hording a surplus of hundreds of millions in the national treasury which should remain in the pockets of the people, then vote for James Kerr, for congress, a man of sterling integrity and purity of character with all the qualifications to represent this district in congress.

Messrs Holt and McCormick will be elected to the legislature beyond a doubt Both are so well known as honest, hardworking men, of excellent character, that the taxpayers feel certain their interests will be safe in their hands. More faithful and consistent Democrats never were placed upon the Democratic ticket in old Centre. Democrats stand by them, they deserve your warmest support.

Republican papers are circulating the lie that the Milesburg woolen mill, in this county, had shut down on account of the Mills bill. The truth is there is no woolen mill at Milesburg.

Now let the same papers publish the following shut down item:

The woolen mills at Oak Hall and at Potters Mills, this county, shut down during the high tariff era, and long before the Mills bill was thought of. Why? because the tariff cut off cheap wool for successful competition.

The northern Republicans pronounce the Mills bill a southern measure, while the southern Republicans denounce it as a measure in the interest of the north, Hon. E. A. Jones, the Republican candidate for Congress in Mills own district, in his opening speech said:

So far from being a peculiarly Southern measure, if it has any sectional character, it (the Mills bill) is peculiarly a Northern measure.

The square truth is the Mills bill is a measure of tariff reform for the good of

TARIFF AND WAGES.

Col. Watterson made a good point in his speech at Cooper Institute on Friday night. The Republicans call the existing Tariff system an American system. But Colonel Watterson declared that "it is no more American than it is German, or Turkish, or Russian, for protection exists in all those countries."

He might have added Italy, too, for it is in that sunny southland, from which our protected industries are now recruiting so many thousand paupers every month, that this so-called "American system," is carried to a more ridiculous extreme than here.

How odd it is, in the light of these facts, that any man can be such a fool as to believe that high tariff makes high wages. Why does it not make high wages in Germany, Turkey, Russia, Italy and China? Why is it that free trade England pays far higher wages than either of them, and yet undersells most of them in their markets? It is because she uses untaxed RAW MATERIAL.

Neither high tariff nor low tariff makes high wages, but since, under low tariff profits cannot be so high, wages are likely to be higher, because wider markets are necessarily sought and employment is more regular and permanent. The freedom, intelligence and ambition of our labor, our superior machinery, the fact that we have yet large areas of unoccupied land, the trades unions and labor organizations—these are the forces that give labor in the United States higher rewards than it receives elsewhere.

High tariffs make high profits, overproduction, trusts, restrictions, and reduce the purchasing power of the laborer's wages, and in all the ways affect labor injuriously. Lowering the tariff will not of itself raise wages, but it will help materially in bringing about conditions under which they will be raised.

FREE WOOL.

Col. McClure, in his speech at Media, said: "Let me say here that two years ago I opposed the free list proposed by the Mills bill. I opposed free wool and the entire list because I believed the manufacturers, who said it would imperil American industries. Two years ago my attention was first called to this error by an address sent to Congress by the Wool Manufacturers' Association. I went to Mr. Bullock, one of the largest Republican manufacturers of Philadelphia, and asked: "Do the woolen manufacturers of the country demand free wool?" He said: "They do, and unless we have it, industry will languish and die."

"I went to Mr. Singerly, a Democrat, who has 500 men in his woolen-mill. When I asked if he wanted free wool he said: "I cannot operate my mill and pay my labor fair wages without it." I went to a dozen different Republican manufacturers and said: "Tell me whether wool should be free." All said yes, that it was essential to their prosperity, but added: "I dont want you to say so; do not quote me." Is it surprising that I changed my judgement about free wool?

"I called upon Mr. Berwind, the largest coal operator in Philadelphia and a very liberal Republican," as Mr. Cooper knows, and asked whether coal should be free. He said that no man but a lunatic would levy a tax on coal. "The tax of 75 cents a ton affects only Nova Scotia coal," he said. "If it should be taken off Canada would take off her tax on our coal, and we could send to Canada, 5,000,000 tons a year."

I went to Charles Potts, who has one of the largest tin houses in Philadelphia, and said: "Tell me, Mr. Potts, should tin be free?" "If any man says that tin ought not to be free I would send him to an insane asylum," he replied. "We don't make a ton of it. Why should our people pay $7,000,000 a year in taxes on it?"

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

The whole earnings of labor in the protected industries only amount to $18 in the $100 of product. The average tariff tax is $47 in $100. If foreign labor should be twice as cheap as our own labor, a tax of $9 on the $100 would make good the difference in labor cost The remaining $38 in $100 is wrung from the earnings of workingmen, who receive no equivalent in wages or advantage. It is this $38 of "protection for the sake of protection" that fills the pockets of the few and filches from the pockets of the many.

James Kerr, our candidate for congress, is one of the most respected citizens of Clearfield county, as well as one of its most prominent and useful business men. Mr. Kerr is a friend of the laboring class, and an outspoken apponent of monopolists and trusts, He is an advocate of lower taxes to relieve the burdens resting upon the farmer, mechanic and laboring man. His vote in

HIGH TARIFF RUINED AMERICAN SHIPPING.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH, A LIFE LONG REPUBLICAN GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Hugh McCullock, a life long Republican and ex-Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Lincoln and Arthur, will support the Democratic ticket for the first time this year. His ideas upon our commercial standing and the effect of high tariff laws are given in *Scribners* monthly Sept. We make the following extracts:

The decline in shipping is the great humiliation of the United States. Less than half a century ago, it was second only to Great Britain, with strong indications that it would soon be her superior as a maritime power. The best ships in the world were then built in the United States, chiefly in New England, and our ship-yards not only supplied the home demand, which was very large but to a considerable extent the foreign demand also. Now, except for the home trade, the building of ships has substantially ceased.

It makes one who saw the ship yards, along the New England coast half a century ago sad as he sees them now. A few steam-ships are being built there and in the other Atlantic States for coast-wise or West Indian and South American trade, but none for the European. In ship-building and ship owning, the United States are behind nations that, a few years ago, were not known for either. The carrying trade between the old world and the new is in the hands of Europeans. It is their ships that are crowded with Americans who are constantly visiting the old world on business or for pleasure; it is their ships that bring emigrants to our shores; their ships that carry our cotton, our wheat, our beef and pork, our tobacco and petroleum and what not, to foreign markets. We no longer share in the glory and the gain which attend upon maritime enterprise. The decline of American shipping commenced with the substitution of iron for wooden ships. It was hastened by our refusal to permit our ship owners to protect their ships by a foreign flag during the late war, and the finishing blow was given to it by a tariff which, by taxing the materials that are used in the construction of ships, made them too costly to invite capital in that direction and forced it into manufactures. That the United States have been enormously enriched by their manufactures, is undeniable, and it is equally undeniable that their rapid growth in manufacturing industries is very largely attributable to high duties upon imports. But why have our tariff laws been so framed as to prejudice and destroy one great interest while fostering others? Why have our people looked on with indifference? Why have our law-makers been inert, while our ships have been disappearing from the ocean? The answer must be found in the lack of broad and comprehensive statesmanship in Congress and in the Executive branches of the Government. There are, I am happy to say, indications that the importance of having something done for the restoration of American shipping. Over-production in manufactures for the home demand, the want of foreign markets for the surplus, are awakening public attention in this direction. The party of the future will be that party which, comprehending the interests of the whole country, fosters all alike, or relieves the people altogether from the burdens which a partial policy now imposes. If protection is to be the continued policy of the Government, ship-building should be encouraged, and maritime interests protected, as well as manufactures. If restrictions are to be removed, and taxation for revenue only is to be the policy, the shipping interest, largely relieved from the burdens now imposed upon it, with fair compensation to steamships for carrying the mails, will take care of itself. It will be a proud day for the United States when American ships share with those of other nations in the business of the seas, and the American flag is seen again in ports from which it has been long banished. On one point there should be accord between men of all parties: if by reason of the tariff or any other cause we cannot profitably build ships, we should not be prohibited from buying and putting them under our own flag. It is urged, I know, that the building of ships could not be a profitable industry in the United States, even if the duty on all articles which are used in their construction and outfit were taken off, by reason of the cheaper labor on the other side of the Atlantic. If this were a fact, which I do not believe, what justification can there be for keeping on the statute book the law that prohibits citizens of the United States from buying foreign built ships and putting them under our own flag? If we cannot build ships, why should our citizens be prohibited from purchasing them? In no country in the world except this great, free country of ours, does such a barbarous prohibition exist. If we need the right to buy be denied?

OUR TARIFF LAWS.

This leads me naturally to say something upon a subject which ever since the formation of the Government has been fruitful of discussion—the tariff. That in the infancy of our manufactures, protective laws were needed, and that the country has been in times past, greatly benefited by these laws, is admitted by the advocates of tariff reform, if not by free traders. Without Government protection against the competition of British manufactures, capitalists in the United States would not have engaged in manufacturing. Great Britain, early in the present century, became the work-shop of the nations. From 1831 to 1870, she controlled the manufacturing of the world.

Conceding that protective tariffs were needed to induce investments in home manufactures, and to sustain them when they were too feeble to compete unaided with Great Britain, it is clear to my mind that our tariff laws should have a thorough revision, for the purpose of accommodating them to the changed condition of the industrial interests of the country. Protection was originally and properly advocated on the ground that without it manufacturing could make no headway against the crushing power of British capital, and on this ground only. Thirty years ago, few if any of the advocates of protection were bold enough to advocate it as a permanent policy. It was to be temporary—not perpetual.

Revenue was what was needed and taxation was chiefly submitted to, not only for revenue, but to give credit to the immense loans that the Government was obliged to resort to, and it so happened that these taxes, heavy as they were, and indiscriminately as they were levied, neither diminished production nor checked importation. On the contrary, both were increased. So great were the necessities of the Government in the prosecution of the war, that existing cotton, woollen, and iron mills were worked to their full capacity, and new ones were created, while at the same time foreign importations were greatly stimulated.

Manufacturing of all kinds has been overdone. Mills have been built where they can never be profitable, no matter what governmental protection may be given to them. Our agricultural productions are declined in value. The tariff is gradually shutting up foreign markets against our manufactured goods, and favorable crops in Europe are diminishing the demand for our bread-stuffs Foreign nations, upon whose productions heavy duties are imposed, buy of us only what they greatly need, and cannot dispense with the use of, and these articles are chiefly limited to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, petroleum, beef and pork, and our markets for some of these articles are in danger. India is becoming a formidable competitor in the great wheat market of Great Britain, and petroleum from Russia is competing with the petroleum from the United States, in the markets of which, on this article, we have had for years the control.

What is now needed in the United States, and needed more than anything else to promote general prosperity, is such a modification of our tariff as will facilitate exchanges with other countries. The protective policy must be abandoned. A revenue tariff we must have. Absolute free trade will be among the things hoped for, but not to be gained until the people are prepared to support the Government by excise duties or by direct taxation. The Government is mainly to be supported as it was before the late civil war by a tax upon imports which, although the most insidious, and in some respects the most unequal of all taxes, is, as it has always been, the most popular, by reason of its being felt only indirectly by consumers.

Much the larger part of the revenue required for the support of the Government and the payment of the national debt, must be derived from duties upon imports, and it will, therefore, be impossible so to reduce them that they will not be protective. A tariff for revenue which must necessarily be to some extent protective, is what is now required to increase and enlarge the foreign markets for our various manufactured goods, and our agricultural productions. Without these markets, our great industrial interests can never be permanently prosperous. Time will be required to overcome what has already been lost, but it will be recovered, and more than recovered, if wisdom prevails in our national councils. That a country with sixty millions of people rapidly increasing in population, washed by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with thousands of miles indented with the finest of harbors;—with unequalled facilities for shipbuilding;—with a soil better fitted to produce cotton, tobbacco, maize, cattle and hogs, than is possessed by any other country,—and with equal capabilities for the production of wheat;—that such a country should be without ships to transport its surplus to foreign ports, is in such a country, with manufactures of all descriptions well-established and skilfully managed, with plenty of capital and cheap money, manufacturers who have become enriched by our protective tariffs should claim more protection than a tariff for revenue will afford, is unreasonable and unjust.

No nation can be truly great that depends upon other nations for the means of transporting its productions to foreign markets, or lessens the demad for them by restrictions upon trade. A half century ago the United States were almost supreme upon the ocean. Now they have no rank as a maritime power. I am proud of my country, but I cannot help being humiliated by the consideration that our merchants must establish credits in London, in order to pay for their purchases abroad; and that our Government is compelled to maintain an agency in that city, for the payment of its representatives in foreign lands, and the expenses of its ships of war in foreign ports.

Senator Allison, who is to make the opening speech on the senate tariff bill, in 1880 made a broad and comprehensive speech in favor of tariff reform, which for the most part is just such a speech as Chairman Mills would now make and is making. Mr. Allison concluded with these words, which seem wonderfully applicable to the present time:

Our policy should be to so cheapen manufactured products that we can revive our export trade now swept away because we cannot compete with other nations in the markets of the world. If we could restore what we have lost, and in addition greatly enlarge our exportation of manufacturers, we would then have an enlarged home market for our agricultural products which would then be exported in a concentrated form in exchange for other products which we do not and cannot produce.

It was in this speech Mr, Allison indorsed the "free trade" tariff of '46 as the best the country ever had.

An unmanly attempt is being made to injure the character of John McCormick, in order to make votes against him. The character of Mr. McCormick is far above that of Toddy Feidler, who is doing this mean work of slander, as the sun is above a mud puddle. Mr. McCormick is as honest a man as lives in Centre county, he is a hard working farmer, with all the intelligence requisite to represent our county in the legislature, and if poor Toddy has one twentieth of the honest character possessed by John McCormick, Toddy might pass as an ordinarily good man. The Democrats have conducted their side without abusing the Republican candidates, but it appears Toddy and his sheet can't be anything unless it is a blackguard.

As a practical illustration of how trusts injuriously affect the laboring people, we have the news that the Bay State Sugar Refinery at Boston, acting under orders from the Sugar Trust, shut down for good on Saturday night, throwing out of employment 300 men. This is the method the trusts have of coining money. They limit the production to secure high prices, and thus not only deprive men of work, but rob the consumers. Down with trusts, and the best way to put them down is to vote for tariff reform.

Charles MacVeagh, Esq., son of Hon Wayne MacVeagh and grandson of General Simon Camero n, has taken the stump for Cleveland and Thurman.

The Republican party after the election will find itself so badly used up that what is left will join the salvation army.

Published by request.

HINDRANCES TO REVIVALS.

REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D.

Among the hindrances to revivals may be mentioned with emphasis the many unscriptural, unseemly, and sometimes disgraceful methods resorted to by churches to raise money. I speak of "fairs," "festivals," "bazars," "sales," "broom-drills," "rainbow parties," "yellow parties," "apron parties," and a "thousand and one" other abominations which ought not so much as be named among the children of God in this connection. In almost every city and town, where we have gone preaching the word, and to conduct evangelistic services, we have found that these things have eaten the life out of the church, and in general prostituted its society and organization to the end of fleshly lusts and covetousness. * *

The justification for these things is alleged to be the necessity of raising money for the church and affording entertainment for the "young people." Let us look at these two justifications.

1st. The modern fair and bazaar or sale and entertainment is, as a matter of fact, a cloak for covetousness. In nine cases of ten where these fairs and festivals are held the people are abundantly able to support the church by voluntary gifts, which is the true scriptural method of proceeding in this matter. The time spent in the work of fairs, the money invested in the purchase of articles sold, and the fact that they are expected to be purchased by the members of the church and congregation in whose behalf the sale or fair is arranged, is proof positive that there is not a lack of means in the church. It only proves that the people are unwilling to support the church by direct, out-and-out consecration of gifts and free-will offerings. If it is all that many outsiders come in and buy, then there is the rather shameful admission that the church is a second-hand store, making its appeal to the

because the friends of Christ are too stingy and too bound up in covetousness to make the necessary gifts for that purpose. There is nothing more humiliating in the whole course of modern church proceedings than the spectacle of Christian women canvassing the town, going from store to store and from shop to shop, begging merchants and tradesmen to "contribute something toward our fair." If these christian women could hear the curses, "not loud but deep," and see and hear the contemptuous sneers which follow them out after one of their begging visits, they would for very shame wash their hands of any further participation in these abominations. And then to witness young ladies who are the professed disciples of Christ, moving about a crowded room smiling and smirking over young men, and dragging them up, like unwilling victims, to buy wares that they would not buy but for this unmaidenly and insincere flattery of pretty girls!

Oh, it is shameful that these things should be done in the name of Christ and religion! But worse still, to witness christian men and women to whom God has given ample means, who each year squander on carnal self-indulgence twice or ten times as much money as is raised by the fair, standing about, holding on to their pocket books, and clutching their money will be coaxed and socially blackmailed out of "all sorts and conditions of people" to enable them to withold their gifts and offerings, and thus prove God's indictment against them—"Ye have robbed me, even this whole people; even in tithes and offerings!"

2nd. The other abominations, such as "broom drills," "rainbow parties," and such things, are gotten up under the cover of raising revenue, but really to afford carnal amusements for the unspiritual portion of the church, who tire of "this manna," and long for the "leeks and onions, the garlic, the melons, the cucumbers and flesh pots of Egypt."

It is alleged that if something of this kind is not resorted to "we cannot hold our young people to the church;" "they will go off to those churches where they can find entertainment," etc. Then let them go. If we can only win and hold young people by feeding them with flesh, better give them up; for they will neither become Christians by this means, nor will they stay Christians even if they could be made so.

Let the church cultivate the life of Christ and its membership be filled with the Spirit, and there will be no lack either of money or attractive power for its use and for its delight.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

—*Cotton and woolen goods in all styles.—Garmans.*

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——Don't forget Fleming the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suti.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED assignee of Jacob W. Snook, will expose at public sale in the Borough of Millheim, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, viz:

No. 1. A large three story brick business block situate in said borough.
2. A first-class Photograph Gallery situate in said borough.
3. An Elegant Brick Dwelling House situate in said borough.
4. A Plank Frame Dwelling House, situate in said borough.
5. Four Fine Building Lots situate in said borough.
6. Nine Building Lots in South Millheim.
7. Four Building Lots on Water street, Millheim.
8. A property known as the Dinges Lot, in said borough.
9. A Lot of Ground, west of Millheim:
10. A Good Dwelling House on Penn street Millheim.
11. Five Acres of Land along the turnpike leading to Aaronsburg.
12. A Plot of Ground, adjoining No. 11.
13. A Piece of Farmland in said borough of Millheim.
14. A fine Farm situate in Penn township.
15. A good piece of Farmland near the boro of Millheim.

On the premises in Miles township, east of Rebersburg, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:

A certain farm or tract of land, known as the Gramley farm.

Adjoining the above tract is a fine tract of land; containing 101 acres, more or less.

A tract of 21 acres of land adjoining the above tract on the east.

A tract of Timberland, situated in Gramley's Gap, containing 215 acres and 154 perches. The above properties will be offered seperately or together as it may suit purchasers.

P. T. MUSSER,
Assignee of Jacob W. Snook.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Sale, at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Spring Mills, on THURSDAY, NOV. 15, black mare and yearling colt, 7 cows, 4 head young cattle, 2 4-horse broad wheeled wagons, 2-horse wagon, log wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, new, new top buggy, sled, bob sled, log sled, Hench cultivator, Lewisburg cultivator, 2 small cultivators, harrows, plows, grain drill, landroller, cornplanter, 2 cornscrapers, horsepower, machine and shaker, fanning mill, cuttingbench, hayrake, hayfork, rope and pullies, Champion Reaper combined, Champion Mower, 2 log chains, small chains, single harness, horse gears, flynets, etc. Household Furniture to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. No hucksters allowed on the ground. Credit one year for sums over $5. J. B. HECKMAN.
J. N. Leitzell, auct.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.05
Soft	2.70

☞A discount on all above prices will be mad

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

Superfluities a Hinderance.

"A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand, and six on each foot: and he also was the son of a giant. But when he defied Israel, Jonathan the son of Shimea, David's brother, slew him."—1 Chron. 20: 6, 7.

MALFORMATION photographed, and for what reason? Did not this passage slip in by mistake into the sacred Scriptures, as sometimes a paragraph utterly obnoxious to the editor gets into his newspaper during his absence? Is not this Scriptural errata? No, no; there is nothing haphazard about the Bible. This passage of Scripture was as certainly intended to be put in the Bible as the passage, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," or, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."

And I select it for my text to-day because it is charged with practical and tremendous meaning. By the people of God the Philistines had been conquered, with the exception of a few giants. The race of giants is mostly extinct, I am glad to say. There is

NO USE FOR GIANTS NOW

except to enlarge the income of museums. But there were many of them in olden times. Goliath was, according to the Bible, eleven feet, four and a half inches high. Or, if you do not believe the Bible, the famous Pliny, a secular writer, declares that at Crete, by an earthquake, a monument was broken open, discovering the remains of a giant forty-six cubits long, or sixty-nine feet high. So, whether you prefer sacred or profane history, you must come to the conclusion that there were in those times cases of human altitude monstrous and appalling.

David had smashed the skull of one of these giants, but there were other giants that the Davidean wars had not yet subdued, and one of them stands in my text. He was not only of alpine stature, but had a surplus of digits. To the ordinary fingers was annexed an additional finger, and the foot had also a superfluous addendum. He had twenty-four terminations to hands and feet, where others have twenty. It was not the only instance of the kind. Tavernier, the learned writer, says that the Emperor of Java had a son endowed with the same number of extremities. Volcatius, the poet, had six fingers on each hand. Maupertuis in his celebrated letters, speaks of two families near Berlin, similarly equipped of hand and foot. All of which I can believe, for I have seen two cases of the same physical superabundance. But this giant of the text is in battle, and as David, the dwarf warrior, had despatched one giant, the brother of David slays this monster of my text, and there he lies after the battle in Gath,

A DEAD GIANT.

His stature did not save him, and his superfluous appendices of hand and foot did not save him. The probability was that in the battle his sixth finger on his hand made him clumsy in the use of his weapon, and his sixth toe crippled his gait. Behold the prostrate and malformed giant of the text: "A man great of stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand and six on each foot: and he also was the son of a giant. But when he defied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother, slew him."

Behold how superfluities are a hinderance rather than a help! In all the battle at Gath that day there was not a man with ordinary hand and ordinary foot and ordinary stature that was not better off than this physical curiosity of my text. As physical size is apt to run in families, the probability is that this brother of David, who did the work, was of an abbreviated stature. A dwarf on the right side is stronger than a giant on the wrong side, and all the body and mind and estate and opportunity that you cannot use for God and the betterment of the world is a sixth finger and a sixth toe, and a terrific hinderance. The most of the good done in the world, and the most of

THOSE WHO WIN THE BATTLES

for the right, are ordinary people. Count the fingers of their right hand, and they have just five, no more and no less. One Doctor Duff among missionaries, but three thousand missionaries that would tell you they have only common endowment. One Florence Nightingale to nurse the sick in conspicuous places, but ten thousand women who are just as good nurses, though never heard of. The Swamp Angel was a big gun that during the war made a big noise, but muskets of ordinary calibre and shells of ordinary heft did the execution. President Tyler and his Cabinet go down the Potomac one day to experiment with the Peacemaker, a great iron gun that was to affright with its thunder foreign navies. The gunner touches it off, and it explodes, and leaves Cabinet Ministers dead on the deck, while at that time, all up and down our coasts, were cannon of ordinary bore, able to be the defence of the nation, and ready at the first touch to waken to duty. The curse of the world is big guns. After the politicians, who have made all the noise, go home hoarse from angry discussion on the evening of the first Monday in November, the next day the people, with the silent ballots, will settle everything, and settle it right; a million of the white slips of paper they drop making about as much noise as the fall of an apple-blossom.

Clear back in the country to-day there are mothers in plain aprons and shoes fashioned on a rough last by the shoemaker at the end of the lane, rocking babies that are to be the Martin Luthers and the Faradays and the Edisons and the Bismarcks and the Gladstones and the Washingtons and the George Whitefields of the future. The longer I live, the more

I LIKE COMMON FOLKS.

They do the world's work, bearing the world's burdens, weeping the world's sympathies, carrying the world's consolation. Among lawyers, we see rise up a Rufus Choate, or a William Wirt, or a Samuel L. Southland, but society would go to pieces to-morrow if there were not thousands of common lawyers to see that men and women get their rights. A Valentine Mott or a Willard Parker rises up eminent in the medical profession, but what an unlimited sweep would pneumonia and diphtheria and scarlet fever have in the world if it were not for ten thousand common doctors. The old physician in his gig, rolling up the lane of the farm-house, or riding on horseback, his medicines in the saddle-bags, arriving on the ninth day of the fever, and coming in to take hold of the pulse of the patient, while the family, pale with anxiety, are looking on and waiting for his decision in regard to the patient, and hearing him say, "Thank God, I have mastered the case; he is getting well!" excites in me an admiration quite equal to the mention of the names of the great metropolitan doctors, Pancoast or Gross or Joseph C. Hutchinson of the past, or the illustrious living men of the present.

Yet what do we see in all departments? People not satisfied with ordinary spheres of work and ordinary duties. Instead of trying to see what they can do with a hand of five fingers, they want six. Instead of usual endowment of twenty manual and pedal addenda, they want twenty-four. A certain amount of money for livelihood, and for the supply of those whom we leave behind us after we have departed this life, is important, for we have the best authority for saying, "He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel"; but the large and fabulous sums for which many struggle, if obtained, would be a hinderance rather than an advantage. The anxieties and annoyances of those whose

ESTATES HAVE BECOME PLETHORIC.

can only be told by those who possess them. It will be a good thing when, through your industry and public prosperities, you can own the house in which you live. But suppose you own fifty houses, and you have all those rents to collect, and all those tenants to please. Suppose you have branched out in business successes until in almost every direction you have investments. The fire-bell rings at night, you rush upstairs to look out of the window, to see if it is any of your mills. Epidemic of crime comes, and there are embezzlements and abscondings in all directions, and you wonder whether any of your book-keepers will prove recreant. A panic strikes the financial world, and you are like a hen under a sky full of hawks, and trying with anxious cluck to get your overgrown chickens safely under wing. After a certain stage of success has been reached, you have to trust so many important things to others that you are apt to become the prey of others, and you are swindled and defrauded, and the anxiety you had on your brow when you were earning your first thousand dollars is not equal to the anxiety on your brow now that you have won your three hundred thousand.

The trouble with such a one is he is spread out like the unfortunate one in my text. You have more fingers and toes than you know what to do with. Twenty were useful, twenty-four is a hindering superfluity. Disraeli says that

A KING OF POLAND

abdicated his throne and joined the people, and became a porter to carry burdens. And some one asked him why he did so, and he replied: "Upon my honor, gentlemen, the load which I quit was by far heavier than the one you see me carry. The weightiest is but a straw, when compared to that world under which I labored. I have slept more in four nights than I have during all my reign. I begin to live and to be a king myself. Elect whom you choose. As for me, I am so well it would be madness to return to court.

"Well," says somebody, "such overloaded persons ought to be pitied, for their worriments are real, and their insomnia and their nervous prostration are genuine." I reply that they could get rid of the bothersome surplus by giving it away. If a man has more houses than he can carry without vexation, let him drop a few of them. If his estate is so great he cannot manage it without getting nervous dyspepsia from having too much, let him divide up with those who have nervous dyspepsia because they cannot get enough. No! they guard their sixth finger with more care than they did the original five. They go limping with what they call gout, and know not that, like the giant of my text, they are lamed by a superfluous toe. A few of them by charities bleed themselves of this

FINANCIAL OBESITY

and monetary plethora, but many of them hang on to the hindering superfluity till death; and then, as they are compelled to give the money up anyhow, in their last will and testament they generously give some of it to the Lord, expecting, no doubt, that He will feel very much obliged to them. Thank God that once in a while we have a Peter Cooper, who, owning an interest in the iron works at Trenton, said to Mr. Lester: "I do not feel quite easy about the amount we are making. Working under one of our patents, we have a monopoly which seems to me something wrong. Everybody has to come to us for it, and we are making money too fast." So they reduced the price, and this while our philanthropist was building Cooper Institute, which mothers a hundred institutes of kindness and mercy all over the land. But the world had to wait five thousand eight hundred years for Peter Cooper!

I am glad for the benevolent institutions that get a legacy from men who during their life were as stingy as death, but who in their last will and testament bestowed money on hospitals and missionary societies; but for such testators I have no respect. They would have taken every cent of it with them if they could, and bought up half of heaven and let it out at ruinous rent, or loaned the money to celestial citizens at two per cent. a month, and got a corner on harps and trumpets. They lived in this world fifty or sixty years in the presence of appalling suffering and want, and made no effort for their relief. The charities of such people are in

"PAULO-POST FUTURE" TENSE,

and they are going to do them. The probability is that if such a one in his last will by a donation to benevolent societies tries to atone for his lifetime close-fistedness, the heirs-at-law will try to break the will by proving that the old man was senile or crazy, and the expense of the litigation will about leave in the lawyers' hands what was meant for the American Bible Society. O ye overweighted, successful business men, whether this sermon reach your ear or your eyes, let me say that if you are prostrated with anxieties about keeping or investing these tremendous fortunes, I can tell you how you can do more to get your health back and your spirits raised than by drinking gallons of bad-tasting water at Saratoga, Homburg, or Carlsbad—give to God, humanity, and the Bible ten per cent. of all your income, and it will make a new man of you, and from restless walking of the floor at night you shall have eight hours sleep, without the help of bromide of potassium, and from no appetite you will hardly be able to wait your regular meals, and your wan cheek will fill up, and when you die the blessings of those who but for you would have perished will bloom all over your grave.

Perhaps some of you will take this advice, but the most of you will not. And you will try to cure your swollen hand by getting on it more fingers, and your rheumatic foot by getting on it more toes, and there will be a sigh of relief when you are gone out of the world; and when over your remains the minister recites the words: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," persons who have keen appreciation of the ludicrous will hardly be able to keep their faces straight. But whether in that direction my words do good or not, I am anxious that all who have only

ORDINARY EQUIPMENT.

be thankful for what they have and rightly employ it. I think you all have, figuratively as well as literally, fingers enough. Do not long for hindering superfluities. Standing in the presence of this fallen giant of my text, and in this post-mortem examination of him, let us learn how much better off we are with just the usual hand, the usual foot. You have thanked God for a thousand things, but I warrant you never thanked Him for those two implements of work and locomotion, that no one but the Infinite and Omnipotent God could have ever planned or made—the hand and the foot. Only that soldier or that mechanic who in a battle, or through machinery, has lost them knows anything about their value, and only the Christian scientist can have any appreciation of what divine masterpieces they are.

Sir Charles Bell, the English surgeon, on the battle-field of Waterloo, while engaged in amputations of the wounded, was so impressed with the wondrous construction of the human hand that when the Earl of Bridgewater gave forty thousand dollars for essays on the wisdom and goodness of God, and eight books were written, Sir Charles Bell wrote his entire book on the wisdom and goodness of God as displayed in the human hand. The twenty-seven bones in hand and wrist with cartilages and ligaments and phalanges of the fingers all made just ready to knit, to saw to build up, to pull down, to weave, to write, to plow, to pound, to wheel, to battle, to give friendly salutation. The tips of its fingers are so many telegraph offices by reason of their sensitiveness of touch. The bridges, the tunnels, the cities of the whole earth are

THE VICTORIES OF THE HAND.

The hands are not dumb, but often speak as distinctly as the lips. With our hands we invite, we repel, we invoke, we entreat, we wring them in grief, or clap them in joy, or spread them abroad in benediction. The malformation of the giant's hand in the text glorifies the usual hand. Fashioned of God more exquisitely and wondrously than any human mechanicism that was ever contrived, I charge you use it for God, and the lifting of the world out of its moral predicament. Employ it in the sublime work of *gospel handshaking*. You can see the hand is just made for that. Four fingers just set right to touch your neighbor's hand on one side, and you thumb set so as to clench it on the other side. By all its bones and joints and muscles and cartilages and ligaments the voice of nature joins with the voice of God commanding you to shake hands. The custom is as old as the Bible, anyhow, Jehu said to Jehonadab: "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give thine hand." When hands join in Christian salutation a gospel electricity thrills across the palm from heart to heart, and from the shoulder of one to the shoulder of the other.

SHAKE HANDS ALL AROUND.

With the timid and for their encouragement, shake hands. With the troubled and in warm-hearted sympathy, shake hands. With the young man just entering business, and discouraged at the small sales at the large expenses, shake hands. With the child who is new from God and started on unending journey, for which he needs to gather great supply of strength, and who can hardly reach up to you now, because you are so much taller, shake hands. Across cradles and dying beds and graves, shake hands. With your enemies, who have done all to defame and hurt you, but whom you can afford to forgive, shake hands. At the door of churches where people come in, and at the door of churches where people go out, shake hands. Let pulpit shake hands with pew, and Sabbath-day shake hands with week-day, and earth shake hands with heaven. Oh the strange, the mighty, the undefined, the mysterious, the eternal power of an honest handshaking! The difference between these times and the millennial times is that now some shake hands, but then all will shake hands, throne and footstool, across seas nation with nation, God and man, church militant and church triumphant.

Yea; the malformation of this fallen giant's foot glorifies

THE ORDINARY FOOT,

for which I fear you have never once thanked God. The twenty-six bones of the foot are the admiration of the anatomist. The arch of the foot fashioned with a grace and a poise that Trajan's arch at Beneventum, or Constantine's arch at Rome, or Arch of Triumph at the end of Champs Elysees could not equal. Those arches stand where they were planted, but this arch of the foot is an adjustable arch, a yielding arch, a flying arch, and ready for movements innumerable. The human foot so fashioned as to enable man to stand upright as no other creature, and leave the hand that would otherwise have to help in balancing the body free from anything it chooses. The foot of the camel fashioned for the sand, the foot of the bird fashioned for the tree-branch, the foot of the hind fashioned for the slippery rock, the foot of the lion fashioned to rend its prey, the foot of the horse fashioned for the solid earth, but the foot of man made to cross the desert, or climb the tree, or scale the cliff, or walk the earth, or go anywhere he needs to go. With that divine triumph of anatomy in your possession

WHERE DO YOU WALK?

In what path of righteousness or what path of sin have you set it down? Where have you left the mark of your footsteps? Amid the petrifactions in the rocks have been found the marks of the feet of birds and beasts of thousands of years ago. And God can trace out all the footsteps of your lifetime, and those you made fifty years ago are as plain as those made in the last soft weather, all of them petrified for the Judgment day. Oh, the foot! Give me the autobiography of your foot from the time you stepped out of the cradle until to-day, and I will tell your exact character now and what your prospects for the world to come.

That there might be no doubt about the fact that both these pieces of divine mechanism, hand and foot, belong to Christ's service, both hands of Christ and both feet of Christ were spiked on the cross. Right through the arch of both His feet to the hollow of his instep went the iron of torture, and from the palm of his hand to the back of it, and there is not a muscle or nerve or bone among the twenty-seven bones of hand and wrist, or among the twenty-six bones of the feet, but it belongs to Him now and forever.

That is the most beautiful foot that goes about paths of greatest usefulness, and that the most beautiful hand that does the most to help others. I was reading of

THREE WOMAN IN RIVALRY

about the appearance of the hand. And the one sendered her hand with berries, and said the beautiful tinge made hers the most beautiful tinge made her the most beautiful. And another put her hand in the mountain brook, and said, as the waters dripped off, that her hand was the most beautiful. And another plucked flowers off the bank, and under the bloom contended that her hand was the most attractive. Then a poor old woman appeared, and looked up in her decrepitude asked for alms. And a woman who had not taken part in the rivalry gave her alms. And all the women resolved to leave to this beggar the question as to which of all the hands present was the most attractive, and she said: "The most beautiful of them all is the one that gave relief to my necessities," and as she so said her wrinkles and rags and her decrepitude and her body disappeared, and in place thereof stood the christ, who long ago said: "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, ye did it to Me!" and who to purchase the service of our hand and foot here on earth or in resurrection state, had His own hand and foot lacerated.

No Man Recognizes His Own Voice on the Phonograph.

"There is one singular thing about Edison's perfected phonograph that I don't think has ever been made public," said an ex-lieutenant of the United States Navy, now the manager of a Pennsylvania iron foundry. "It teaches you how your own voice sounds. Almost every one naturally thinks that he can recognize his voice when he hears it, but he can't. I was at Menlo Park the other day visiting a friend who is one of Edison's chief assistants. Of course the phonograph was tested. After talking into the wonderful machine a few minutes, I stopped and the sounds were ground out again. I never was more astonished in my life. The words were mine, the manner of speaking was mine, but the voice was that of a perfect stranger. I would never have recognized it."

"'Can that be my voice?' I asked.

"'Of course; don't you recognize it?' my friend replied.

"'No. If I had a voice like that I'd disown it.'

"'So most every one says. I don't know exactly why it's so, but it is a fact that we can't hear ourselves as others hear us any more than we can see ourselves as others do. Let's have a test. You go into the other room and shut the door. Talk into the phonograph, and see if you cannot recognize each speaker's voice.

"I did so, and the result was as he predicted. Every tone was perfectly reproduced. The voice of my friend would have been accepted as his own before any jury in the land. We all recognized it, but he alone could not. Now, let some scientist explain it if he can."

Steamers Plying on the Volga.

The average American will be astonished to learn that the number of steamers plying on the Volga and its tributaries is greater than the number on the Mississippi; that $15,000,000 worth of products annually come down a single tributary of the Volga—namely, the Kama, a stream of which few Americans have ever heard; and finally, that the waters of the Volga river system annually float nearly 5,000,000 tons of merchandise, and furnish employment to 7,000 vessels and nearly 200,000 boatmen. It may be that an ordinarily well educated American ought to know all these things, but I certainly did not know them, and they came to me with the shock of a complete surprise.

Some German investigators have calculated their relative liability of injury to the eye, finding that if all parts of the body be equally exposed to injury wounds of the eye would bear to wounds of other parts the proportion of 1 in about 600; as a matter of fact, the proportion is about 36 in 1000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1888.

Crossing the Jordan.

LESSON TEXT.

(Josh. 3: 5-17. Memory verses, 5-6.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Promises Fulfilled.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.*—Josh. 21: 45.

LESSON TOPIC: *Entering the Land.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Marching Orders, vs. 5-8. 2. Immediate Preparation, vs. 9-13. 3. Triumphant Entrance, vs. 14-17.

GOLDEN TEXT: *When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee.*—Isa. 43: 2.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Josh. 3: 5-17. Entering the land.
T.—Gen. 12: 1-10. Abram's entrance into Canaan.
W.—Gen. 13: 1-18. Abram's settlement in Canaan.
T.—Gen. 15: 1-21. Israel's settlement assured.
F.—Exod. 3: 1-17. The dawn of deliverance.
S.—Exod. 12: 29-42. The start for Canaan.
S.—Heb. 3: 1-19. Hindered by unbelief.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. MARCHING ORDERS.

I. For the People:

Sanctify yourselves (5).
Sanctify them to-day and to-morrow (Exod. 19: 10).
Sanctify yourselves therefore, and be ye holy (Lev. 20: 7).
Sanctify yourselves, and come with me to the sacrifice (1 Sam. 16: 5).
Gather the people, sanctify the congregation (Joel 2: 16).

II. For the Priests:

Take up the ark of the covenant, and pass over (6).
The sons of Kohath shall come to bear it (Num. 4: 15).
The sons of Levi, which bare the ark of the covenant (Deut. 31: 9).
None ought to carry the ark of God but the Levites (1 Chron. 15: 2).
The Levites bare the ark of God upon their shoulders (2 Chron. 15: 15).

III. For the Leader:

Thou shalt command the priests, ... saying (8).
Take thee Joshua, ... and give him a charge in their sight (Num. 27: 18, 19).
Call Joshua, ... that I may give him a charge (Deut. 31: 14).
Now therefore arise, go over this Jordan (Josh. 1: 2).
Only be strong and very courageous (Josh. 1: 7).
1. "Sanctify yourselves: for to-morrow the Lord will do wonders among you." (1) The dawn of great events; (2) The call for suitable preparation.—(1) Man's duty; (2) God's purpose.
2. "They took up the ark, ... and went before the people." The ark: (1) Its description; (2) Its history; (3) Its symbolism; (4) Its bearers; (5) Its position.
3. "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee." (1) A reminder of past helpfulness; (2) An assurance of help to come.

II. IMMEDIATE PREPARATION.

I. Assembled for Divine Instruction:

Come hither, and hear the words of the Lord your God (9).
Moses brought forth the people ... to meet God (Exod. 19: 17).
Assemble me the people, and I will make them hear my words (Deut. 4: 10).
The multitude pressed upon him and heard the word (Luke 5: 1).
We are all here present in the sight of God, to hear (Acts 10: 33).

II. Assured of God's Presence.

Ye shall know that the living God is among you (10).
Thou Lord art in the midst of this people (Num. 14: 14).
The Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp (Deut. 23: 14).
God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved (Psa. 46: 5).
Fear thou not, for I am with thee (Isa. 41: 10).

III. Assured of Divine Help:

The waters of Jordan shall be cut off; ... they shall stand in one heap (13).
He will not fail thee, nor forsake thee (Deut. 31: 6).
There shall not any man be able to stand before thee (Josh. 1: 5).
When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee (Isa. 43: 2).
The Lord is my helper; I will not fear (Heb. 13: 6).
1. "Come hither, and hear the words of the Lord." (1) God waiting to teach; (2) Israel invited to learn.—(1) Drawing near to God; (2) Listening unto the Lord; (3) Learning of the Lord.
2. "Ye shall know that the living God is among you." (1) The living God; (2) The needy people; (3) The assured fellowship.—God's presence among men: (1) Why manifested; (2) How demonstrated.
3. "The waters of Jordan shall be cut off." (1) By the power of God; (2) For the passage of Israel; (3) For the instruction of man.

III. TRIUMPHANT ENTRANCE.

I. The Overflowing River:

Jordan overfloweth all its banks all the time of harvest (15).
These ... went over Jordan, ... when it had overflown all its banks (1 Chron. 12: 15).
The rivers shall not overflow thee (Isa. 43: 2).
How wilt thou do in the pride of Jordan? (Jer. 12: 5).
Like a lion from the pride of Jordan (Jer. 49: 19).

II. The Miraculous Cutting-Off:

The waters ... were wholly cut off (16).
The waters of Jordan shall be cut off (Josh. 3: 13).
Elijah ... smote the waters, and they were divided (2 Kings 2: 8).
Jordan was driven back (Psa. 114: 3).
What aileth thee, ... thou Jordan, that thou turnest back? (Psa. 114: 5).

III. The Safe Crossing:

All Israel passed over on dry ground (17).
Israel came over this Jordan on dry land (Josh. 4: 22).
God dried up the waters, ... until ye were passed over (Josh. 4: 23).
He went over Jordan, and came unto Jericho (Josh. 24: 11).
They too went over on dry ground (2 Kings 2: 8).
1. "And it came to pass." (1) The events foretold; (2) The events experienced.—(1) The marvelous foretelling; (2) The exact fulfilling.
2. "The waters ... rose up in one heap." (1) The heaped-up waters; (2) The dried river-bed; (3) The dry-shod passage; (4) The faithful God; (5) The happy people.
3. "All the nation were passed clean over Jordan." (1) Who? (2) Whence? (3) Whither? (4) Why? (5) How?—(1) Fulfilling many promises; (2) Realizing great expectations.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE RIVER JORDAN.

1. Facts about the River:

A boundary of Canaan (34: 12).
Often overflowed (Josh. 3: 15; 1 Chron. 12: 15).
Fordable at places (Josh. 2: 7; Judg. 12: 5, 6)
Boats used upon it (2 Sam. 19: 18).
Despised by foreigners (2 Kings 5: 12).

2. Facts about its Banks:

Well wooded (2 Kings 6: 2).
Very fertile (Gen. 13: 10).
Infested with wild beasts (Jer. 49: 19; 50: 44).
Yielded valuable earths (1 Kings 7: 46; 2 Chron. 4: 17).
Lot chose his home there (Gen. 13: 11).

3. Events at the River:

Waters divided under Joshua (Josh. 3: 12-16; 5: 1).
Waters divided under Elijah (2 Kings 2: 8).
Waters divided under Elisha (2 Kings 2: 14).
Waters healed Naaman (2 Kings 5: 10, 14).
John baptized there in (Matt. 3: 6, 13, 15).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

After his formal commissioning as leader of the people, Joshua speedily issued an order for an advance across the Jordan "within three days" (Josh. 1: 10, 11). A special command was given to the tribes that were to occupy the region east of the Jordan. "The mighty men of valour" from these tribes were to form the advance guard in the movement of the invading host. To this order a willing response was given (Josh. 1: 12-18).

Spies were sent out to Jericho by Joshua. Probably this was done before the order for advance was issued, since the events of Chapter 2 cover more than three days. The story of Rahab is fully detailed,—not to justify her deception, but to show her faith, and also to indicate the terror produced by the threatened invasion of the Israelites.

The headquarters of the host had been for some time at Shittim,—an oasis east of the Jordan, in the plains of Moab (comp. Num. 25: 1). From this region Joshua led them to the Jordan, where the command to cross the river was issued (Josh. 3: 2-4). The place was at the Jordan, "right against Jericho" (v. 16); the time of the lesson (except v. 3) was on the tenth day of the first month in the forty-first year after the exodus (Josh. 4: 19).

Modest Noll and Dr. Johnson.

After Goldsmith had written the *Vicar of Wakefield* he rose considerable in the estimation of blunt old Dr. Johnston, who extolled the book to the skies. Goldsmith's natural modesty made the enthusiastic praise of his work exceedingly painful to him, and he invariably did his best in self-depreciation when his friend began sounding his praises.

Upon one occasion Johnson, Boswell, and Goldsmith were lunching together in a Fleet Street chop-house, when an acquaintance of Johnson's entered, and approaching the group, grasped the Doctor's hand, and asked him how he did.

"Sir," said the Doctor, with his accustomed courtesy, "I don't." Then turning toward Goldsmith, who was trying to hide behind a bottle of Worcestershire sauce, he roared out: "Mr. Robinson, permit me to introduce my friend Goldsmith. Goldsmith is the author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, you know."

"Indeed!" cried Robinson, with a pleased smile. "Are you the author of that delightful work?"

"N-no, sir, p-please, sir," replied Goldsmith, overcome with shame.

The effect of this reply upon Dr. Johnson may be better imagined than described.

Recovered Through a Dream.

The New London (Conn.) *Telegraph* relates that a lady resident of that city lost her wedding ring. She could not remember how it came to be lost, and she puzzled over its disappearance for several days. It was the last thing she thought of one night last week before retiring, and her rest was disturbed by a dream in which she saw the ring at a pawnbroker's. Next day she saw the pawnbroker on the street, and, remembering her dream of the night before, she described the ring to him and asked him to look over his collection to see if it was there. Sure enough, the first ring the pawnbroker laid his hand upon was the missing one, with the initials of the lady engraved inside."

To make a cherry-stain, mix together by stirring 1 quart of spirits of turpentine, 1 pint of japan, 1 pound of Venetian red ground in oil, and 2 ounces of dry burnt umber. Apply with a brush and wipe off with a cloth. Finish with 1 coat of shellac and 2 coats of varnish.

Mr. Edison, intends to utilize the pond of water which now separates his laboratory from his new phonograph factory. He will build a small ferry-boat to be run by electricity, and it will be run back and forth from the laboratory to the factory every half hour.

Mr. Babiana, a French scientist, claims to have discovered organs of sight in the vegetable growth called pandorina.

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's Safe Cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumstion remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells.'. Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER (in Washington real estate office)—I want to get a house as near like a Chicago residence as possible to find.

Agent—Yes, sir. When you settle in Washington you want to feel at home, I suppose.

"That's the idea."

"Well, here's something on X Y Z street that will just suit you. Elaborate piece of architecture on a dusty thoroughfare, lawn very sickly looking, trees dying of consumption, an open sewer on one side, and a soft-coal smoke stack on the other. Fifty thousand dollars please."

TWO BRUTES.— Magistrate — What is the charge against this man?

Officer—He threw a photograph lens at a baby and cut its head.

Magistrate—Are you a regular photographer?

Prisoner—Yes, your Honor. I had been trying for two mortal hours to take a picture ot that little imp—I mean little baby, your—honor—and—"

Magistrate—You are discharged. I used to be a photographer myself.

A FRIEND visiting in a minister's family where the parents were very strict in regard to the children's Sunday deportment, was confidentially informed by one of the little girls that "she would like to be a minister." "Why?" inquired the friend rather puzzled to understand what had given the child so sudden an admiration for that calling. He was quickly enlightened by the prompt reply: "So I could holler on Sunday."

"ISN'T the baby a wee little thing for seven months,"

"Oh, not so very, He's small naturally. They feed him on condensed milk."

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for Coughs and Colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

Railway time tables are now made of convenient size and shape to be inserted inside the cover of a watch for convenient reference.

Have you a few hours' or a few days' spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, then write quickly to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you informa tion that will prove to be money in your pocket.

Spain has lost her old-time grandeur and haughty power, but she can boast of the youngest king in the world.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

Do not put fresh skimmed milk into the churn unless you want to waste one-fifth of your butter in the buttermilk.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases, Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Turn the sod under after frost appears if you wish to kill out the cutworms.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Raw carrots, sliced, are appreciated by horses and cows at all times.

FARM NOTES.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.—The heavy work of the summer has left team horses somewhat reduced. They should have the best of care to keep them up for fall plowing, and other work yet to be done. They should be fed good sound old oats, and be well groomed every day. Mares that are weaning their foals sometimes fail to dry up their milk readily. In such cases they should be milked every day until they dry up. Cows should be sheltered from the chilly dews at night, and from cold rains at all times. Boar pigs that are left entire should be kept apart from the rest of the herd. If the hogs are not in pasture rich enough to supply all they require it should be supplemented with other food. Corn meal and bran in equal parts make a good ration for growing hogs. Milk and buttermilk, all there is to spare, should be fed to them throughout the season. Lambs that are intended for the market should be kept in growing condition. If weaned, a little oil meal boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk is an excellent ration for them. Cull out the flock and fatten off all sheep that fall below the proper standard of excellence.

HAVE the plants in readiness to go into the houses, and the Houses in complete readiness to receive them. It is better to take in the plants too soon than too late. A cold autumnal storm and gale will often do more damage than actual frost. Have both plants and pots clean, the plants free of insects, and trimmed into shape. Have the furnaces so that a fire can be made should there be a sudden demand. If the window is to be furnished and new plants purchased from a florist, procure them early before they have been exposed to heat, so as not to have them exposed to severe changes of temperature. Nothing is more useful for the window garden than the Dutch bulbs. Procure hyacinths, narcissuses and others as soon as the dealers offer them, pot them and place them in a dark cellar where they may form roots. Lay in a stock of soil, sand, pots and such other supplies as may be wanted in winter, and be all ready.

PROBABLY the best tonic for fowls is the "Douglass mixture." Take one pound of sulphate of iron and two ounces of sulphuric acid and dissolve in one gallon of water. Add one tablespoonful of this mixture to one gallon of drinking water for the birds.

Remove the droppings from the poultry houses every morning instead of once or twice a week, as is often directed. If this practice were strictly adhered to there would be less disease among poultry and better results generally.

Cull the fowls very closely. It will not pay to winter disqualified birds. There is more success with fewer birds and higher prices.

FARM horses should be worked steadily. A horse that is kept at regular service, and not overworked, will last much longer than one that is given periods of rest. A good horse should not be fat, but should be in good condition. If fed on nutritious food there need be no fear of the horse losing flesh if kept at work. The muscles will become hard, and the animal will be better enabled to stand service. Old horses should be given ground grain in preference to that which is whole.

BEETS FOR CATTLE FEED.—A careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings by James T. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., has decided this practical cultivator that "beets for cattle food are well worth fully as many cents per bushel as good hay is worth dollars per ton, without taking into consideration the increase of the manure, and that the average cost, when stored in the cellar or put into pits, with every item of expense included, need not exceed eight cents per bushel.

WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies—old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract," for External and Internal Use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

ALL surplus fruit should be dried or evaporated. It is a waste of land and fertility to allow fruit to fall and rot. It is expensive feeding for hogs considering the value of the land occupied by trees, and, unless all fruit grown can be sold or applied to family use, it will pay to cut down the trees and devote the land to some other crop.

THE proper temperature for sweet potatoes in winter is about 60 degrees. If they are not exposed to a temperature lower than 56 degrees they will keep easily. When first stored in the cellar they should be kept at 70 degrees until well dried, gradually lowering the temperature to 60 degrees.

As the pear and the peach should not be cultivated alike they should be grown on separate locations. Both demand vigilance from the grower in guarding against the borer, and both will be free from disease for a longer period if not allowed to overbear until the trees are well developed and matured.

MERCY is so good a servant that it will never allow its master to die a beggar. The virtues that lie in Warner's Log Cabin Plasters are as beneficient and lasting as the qualities of mercy. Best and cheapest poroused plaster in market.

THERE are 200 men engaged in the celery industry in the suburbs of Grand Haven—more than all the saw mills have employed in the last ten years.

Ordinarily no one should stay at a dinner longer than three hours, and in taking leave the guest bids farewell only to the hostess.

Log Cabin Success.

What ails the young men?

Robert Garrett's father left him a fortune of twenty millions. He was from childhood reared in luxury; he received a splendid education with an especial training into a thorough knowledge of railroad management and was expected to succeed his father as a railroad king.

Within three years of the responsibilities which his father's death threw upon him were assumed, he is reported a broken down man, with mind and health permanently shattered.

George Law is another young man left with millions of money, who is reported among the "wrecks." His father, bred a stone mason, was of gigantic size and strength, with commensurate brain power, so he became a great contractor, then a railroad king and left half a dozen millions for his son to dissipate. The young man is a success as a dissipator.

The founders of both of these great estates were borne in the most humble walks of life, grew strong, mentally and physically, by simple living and honest labor and deveioped into intellectual pigmies.

The great men of our country have not, as a rule, come from the elegant mansions of the cities, but from the Log Cabins of the rural districts. Simple ways of living, freedom from dissipation and enervating pleasures, simple remedies for disease, effective and which leave no poison in the system, develop brawny, brainy men, who compel the world to recognize their strength and power.

The wholesome, old-fashioned Log Cabin remedies are the safest and surest for family use. Our grandmothers knew how to prepare the teas and syrups of roots, herbs and balsams which drive disease out of the system by natural methods and leave no after ill effects. The most potent of these old-time remedies were, after long and searching investigation, secured by H. H. Warner of safe cure fame, and are now put out for the "healing of the nations" in the Warner's Log Cabin remedies.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla and with pure blood giving health, strength, mental and bodily vigor, you may hope to cope successfully with the most gigantic financial problems of the age, without wrecking health and manhood.

MOTHER (returning home) — Well, how have the children been behaving while I been away?

Father — O, they're cross and bad tempered.

"Is that so? Well, where do they get their bad temper, I should like to know?"

"I declare I can't tell. But I am sure their mother hasn't lost any of hers."

BOY (to editor)—There's a man outside who wants to know who wrote that article on Jim Boggs who disappeared last week.

Editor—Go back and tell him you wrote it.

Boy (returning)—That's a nice man, boss.

"What did he say when you told him?"

"He said that was the best piece we have had in the paper in a year, and he gave me a ten dollar bill."

WOULDN'T DRINK ANY.—Old Jefferson Catnip, upon his first visit to the city, went with a friend to the restaurant. While they were sitting at a table a young fellow, carrying a lawn tennis racquet, came into the room. Old Jefferson, after regarding the instrument for a few minutes, turned to his friend and said:

"John, dinged ef I'd drink any milk in this town."

"Why not?"

"Why not? (pointing) Jest look at the strainers they use. Blamed ef you couldn't shove a catbird through 'em."

FORGOT ABOUT IT.—Brown—Have you seen Robinson recently, Dumley? I hear he has been sick.

Dumley—Yes, I saw him this morning.

"How is he?"

"By thunder, I forgot to ask him. I just said, 'How are you old man?' and passed on."

NERVOUS WIFE (traveling in Jersey)—Oh, Henry, what makes the locomotive shriek so?

Husband—Don't know. Bitten by a mosquito probably.

To preserve the juice of lemons, mix it with one-tenth of alcohol and then bottle. By this means it will be prevented from decomposing.

How to Help Your Digestion.

Almost every day we feel the unpleasant sensations of indigestion. Try ALLCOK'S POROUS PLASTERS and be relieved. J. F. Davenport, of Canarsie, New York writes: I have been very much troubled with a violent pain below my chest bone. I was told by several physicians that it was rheumatism of the diaphragm. It resulted from cold and exposure. I had very little appetite and digested my food with great difficulty. I placed one of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER below the breast bone and two on each side. In the course of twenty-four hours all pain ceased, and I was able to eat and digest a good square meal, something I had not done before in two weeks. I got better constantly, and at the end of seven days found myself entirely well. Since then I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for colds, coughs and pains in my side, and I have always found them quick and effective.

Secretary Fairchild's grandfather was the printer and publisher of a newspaper. His father was a lawyer.

This is the best time of the whole year to purify your blood, because now you are more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take, and it is the most economical—100 Doses One Dollar.

Henry VIII died of carbuncles, fat, and fury.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila. Pa.

COULDN'T FLOOR HIM.—After gazing out upon the river from the ferry dock for a while he sidled up to an old lake captain who was leaning against the rail and asked:

"How far is it down to Lake Erie?"

"Eighteen miles."

"Why did they call it Lake Erie?"

"It was named after a man named Erie, who never came down to this dock without asking us if we'd have a glass of beer with him. Ah! he was a fine man. He's dead now."

"And if a man named Jones came along and asked all of you to drink you'd change the name to Lake Jones, I suppose?"

"We would, sir."

"Very well, captain. My name is Black, but I'll see Jones in a few days and speak to him about it. Meantime, try and get along on water. How long is this river?"

But the captain wouldn't answer.

FULL OF BUSINESS.—"Mr. Sampson asked me to be his wife last night, pa."

"And what did you say?"

"I told him he must give me a little time, and he said I could have the usual thirty days, or five per cent off for cash, and then he stopped and apologized. What am I to think of him, papa?"

"Think of him!" shouted the old man. "That young fellow is full of business, and you can't say 'yes' too quick."

A CASH TRUST.—Would-be customer—Will you trust me for a few things for a couple of days?

Grocer—Come around in a couple of days and I will.

"But I will have the money then."

"Then is when I would trust you."

Do You

Have that extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion, and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a tonic, with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PETER HENDERSON states that a patch of alfalfa about twenty-five feet by one hundred, or only about one-sixteenth part of an acre, used as a soiling crop, near St. Augustine, Fla., furnished feed through the summer months for a cow; and twice that amount, or about one-eighth of an acre, would be ample to supply a cow with food during the entire season.

LAND for wheat should be prepared now by plowing it deep and harrowing it down fine. Later on, just before seeding to wheat, the land should be again plowed and harrowed until the soil is as fine as that of a garden. The preparation of the seed-bed for wheat is the most important matter in connection with growing the crop.

BRINGING THE BIRDS.—One benefit which the farmer who surrounds his premises with artificial groves will realize, and which should by no means be lost sight of, is that such groves invite the insect destroying birds, which are the farmer's best friends in protecting fruits or other crops from the ravages of destructive insects.

THE first, last and always necessary item in poultry-raising is good care, and no one should undertake the business who has not time to give this.

"I am weary of living," moaned poor Mrs. Black,
"For I'm fairly worn out with the ache in my back;
My nerves are a chain
Of weakness and pain,
And my poor head is aching as if it would crack."
"Now, don't be discouraged," cried good Mrs. White,
"It is never so dark but there's promise of light;
I can tell you in brief,
What will give you relief—
Pierce's Favorite Prescription will soon set you right."

It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weakness and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles (100 doses) $1. Six for $5.

The dahlia has always been a popular flower, but there are many complaints by those who attempt its culture year after year about its failure to blossom well.

Can a Man Swallow a Cannon-ball?

Well "that depends." He can if his throat is large enough and the cannon-ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them "to the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? Small, sugar-coated, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, in glass, and always fresh.

AT the rate apples have been shipped away from Ionia this fall there will be a scarcity of good fruit for home consumption.

Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death*? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of greatful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

George IV died of gluttony and drundenness.

THE blood is the regulator. Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It cures all impurities. It is the largest bottle in the market—120 doses for $1. Your druggist sells it. Buy it for your family's benefit as well as your own.

James I died of drinking and the effects of vice.

YOU are hustling around for your share of the world's good gifts, and it's hard work: think of something else.

This constant work will tell sometime—perhaps it has already—and nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgic and rheumatic aches and pains are part of the "good gifts" your hustling has won.

If you are that way, let us give you a prescription—no charge for the prescription, though it will cost a dollar to have it filled by your druggist.

Rx **PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND** ℥j.

Sig. Use according to directions.

All druggists keep it. It will strengthen your nerves, tone up your whole system, and make you bless us for prescribing this great nerve tonic. Be sure to get the genuine, prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

A general burning of wheat stubble in the chinch bug districts will destroy millions of germs now that will be voracious bugs next summer.

Regulate the Regulator, by the use of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. 120 doses $1.

EVERY weed that grows near a plant takes from the soil the elements for its support, and struggles for existence with the plants for that purpose. In the dry season weeds will appropriate the moisture that may be required for the desirable plants. The best mode of withstanding the effects of drought, therefore, is clean cultivation, whereby the grass and weeds are prevented from injuring the crop plants.

A SCORE.—Hard-up Gent—Say, boss, can't yer give a feller a few cents to help him along?

Mr. Delawney — Why don't you do something faw yaw oun living? You had bettah ask for bwains instead of money.

"Well, boss, I asked yer for what I thought yer had the most of."

"AND is that yellow dome which rises in the field yonder the roof of another dwelling?" asked the city visitor of his country friend.

"Oh, no!" said the farmer, "that is my prize pumpkin you see, which is growing right along for the agricultural show."

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. 25 CENTS PER BOX. 5 BOXES FOR 65 CTS. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

ARE THE OLDEST FAMILY STANDARD.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or other injurious mineral. Safe and sure always. For sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions for using with each package. Dr. Schenck's new book on The Lungs, Liver and Stomach SENT FREE. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Richard Proctor the Scientist, and others, sent post free by PROF. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and unhesitatingly endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO. Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

30 596

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main st., Richmond, Va.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. G. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

PENSIONS $80,000,000 for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet Free! PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM HABIT painlessly cured in 10 to 20 Days. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. Trial Free. No Cure, No Pay. The Humane Remedy Co., La Fayette, Ind.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, and Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 pills.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. E. W. KELLY & CO., Bridgeworth, Mass.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CHAMPION Single B/L SHOT GUN

BEST IN THE WORLD. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Insist upon getting the "Champion"; if your dealer hasn't it, send to us. Send 6c. in stamps for Illustrated 100-Page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Police Goods, &c. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY, To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into

LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES.

The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address, International Publishing & Printing Co. 528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Drs. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office, 206 N. Second St., Phila.

Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT DR. LOBB

BEFORE TREATMENT. AFTER TREATMENT.

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 8½ evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

FLORIDA HOMES Ten acres enough to raise Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Strawberries, Pine-apples, Rice, Potatoes and Garden Truck to sell in Jan., Feb. and March; grand place for chickens and bees; plenty of game and fish; taxes light; no malaria; good water; church and school facilities. If you can't come now, secure good land near railroad; cash or installments; all particulars in "THE ORANGE GROVE" monthly, $1 a year, or a dime for sample. Good land in healthy locations at reasonable prices. Household supplies very reasonable. References given. J. CROSS, Manager The Orange Grove Agency, Liverpool, De Soto Co., FLORIDA.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON PAYS the FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Bearings and Beam Box for $60.

Every size Scale. For free price list & scales this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 11, 1888.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Abstracts of the Senate Tariff Bill and Three Reports.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON.

The Majority of the Senate Finance Committee Pronounce Their Bill Just the Thing, and They Are Satisfied of the Inadequacy of the Mills Bill as a Remedial Measure—The Minority Say the Mills Bill Is in the Interest of the Public Treasury and the Whole People, and the Senate Bill Is in the Interest of the Private Pocket and a Few Thousand Manufacturers — They Recommend the Mills Bill as the Only Panacea—Mr. Beck "Goes It Alone" and Says He Is Glad the Senate Has Gone to the Extreme of Protection.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Mr. Allison, from the committee on finance, reported in the senate the Republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill.

The estimated reduction in the income of the government made in this bill is in round numbers $75,000,000, being about equally divided between customs duties and internal taxes. It cuts the sugar duty as nearly one-half as possible, the reduction there aggregating $27,759,000. Tobacco releases $24,500,000; free alcohol for the arts, $7,000,000. The free list is given $6,500,000, and the other reductions amount to about $8,000,000. The changes proposed by the bill in internal revenue and tariff taxes are to take effect on and after the first day of February, 1889. The internal revenue tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand is fixed at $1.50 per thousand, less than three pounds to the thousand fifty cents. It repeals all laws restricting the sale of tobacco by farmers and producers; repeals the taxes on manufactured tobacco and snuff, the special taxes required to be paid by manufacturers and dealers in leaf tobacco and retail dealers in leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Alcohol used in the industrial arts under certain regulations by the commissioner of internal revenue, is to be exempt from the payment of the internal revenue tax.

In schedule A, covering chemical products, the duty on alcoholic perfumery, cologne water and other toilet waters is fixed at $2 per gallon and 25 per centum ad valorem.

Blacking of all kinds, 25 per centum; sulphate of copper, 2 cents per pound; refined camphor, 4 cents per pound: borax, crude, 3 cents; refined, 5 cents per pound; cements, 8 cents per hundred pounds; chloroform, 30 cents per pound; sulphuric ether, 30 cents per pound; morphine, 50 cents per ounce; castor oil, 50 cents per gallon; medicinal preparations, essences, medicated wines, etc., 40 cents per pound; cosmetics and toilet preparations, 50 per centum ad valorem.

In the earthen and glass ware schedule the duty on common brown earthen ware and stone ware is fixed at 20 per centum ad valorem; plain glass bottles from 1 to 1½ cents per pound; rough plate glass from ¾ to 2 cents per square foot.

In the metal schedule iron and steel railway bars or bars made in part of steel, "T" rails, punched iron or steel flat rails, 7-10 of a cent per pound. The Mills bill fixes a duty of $11 per ton on iron and steel railway bars, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, and $14 per ton on iron or steel rails and $15 per ton on iron or steel flat rails, weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard.

Iron ore and sulphur ore in the senate committee's bill are taxed 75 cents per ton; pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought and scrap iron and scrap steel, 3-10 of 1 cent per pound, the same as under existing law; beams, girders and all structural steels, 1 1-10 cents per pound; boiler and plate iron or steel, from 1 to 3½ cents per pound, and if valued above 13 cents per pound, 45 per centum ad valorem; hoop iron, from 1 to 1 1-10 cents per pound.

Cut nails, 1 cent per pound; iron or steel wire, from 1¾ cents to 3 cents per pound; copper ore, 1¼ cents per pound; copper plates and bars, 2 cents per pound; lead ore, 1½ cents per pound; nickel ore, 5 cents per pound; zinc in blocks, 1¾ cents per pound; in sheets, 2½ cents per pound.

In the wood and wooden schedule the duty on hewn and sawed timber is 20 per centum ad valorem; sawed boards, planks, etc., $2 per thousand feet.

In Schedule E, covering sugar, all sugars above B., D. S., 7-10 of a cent per pound; present rates are 1 4-10 cents per pound, while the Mills bill proposes a duty of 1 15-100 cents per pound; sugars above number 13 and not above 16 D. S., 1⅝ cents per pound; in the Mills bill it is 2.20 cents per pound. Above No. 16 and not above 20 D. S., 1⅝ cents per pound, against 2.40 cents per pound in the Mills bill. All above No. 20 D. S., 2 cents per pound, against 2.8 cents per pound in the Mills bill.

In the tobacco schedule, the duty on cigars and cigarettes is fixed at $3.50 per pound; leaf tobacco not stemmed, $1 per pound; unmanufactured leaf tobacco, 20 cents per pound; if stemmed, 25 cents; snuff, 20 cents per pound.

In the provision schedule, the duty on figs is fixed at 2 cents per pound; raisins, 2 cents per pound; cleaned rice, 1 cent per pound; uncleaned, ½ cent per pound; broken rice, ¼ of a cent per pound. In the Mills bill the duty on cleaned rice is fixed at 1 cent per pound, and on uncleaned rice ½ cent per pound. The duty on salt in bags, sacks and barrels is fixed at 12 cents per hundred pounds; in bulk, 8 cents per hundred pounds, the same as at present.

Wheat, 20 cents per bushel; wheat flour, 20 per centum ad valorem; brandy, $2 per proof gallon; cordials and absinthe are taxed $2 per proof gallon; ale, porter and beer in bottles, 35 cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, 20 cents per gallon.

In the cotton manufactures schedule cotton threads, warps, etc., are taxed from 10 cents to 48 cents per pound; cotton cloth from 2½ to 6¾ cents per square yard; stockings, hose; gloves, shirts and drawers, 35 per centum ad valorem; cotton cords, braids etc., 35 per centum ad valorem.

Hackled flax in the senate bill is taxed $40 per ton; in the Mills bill $10. Tow of flax or hemp is taxed $10 per ton; in the Mills bill it is on the free list. Hemp, $20 per ton. Burlaps not exceeding sixty inches in width, except such as may be suitable for cotton bagging, 30 per centum ad valorem; this in the Mills bill is on the free list. Hemp or jute carpeting, 6 cents per square yard; cotton bagging and gunny cloth, suitable for covering cotton, ¾ of a cent per pound; gunny cloth, not bagging, is tax 15 per centum ad valorem in the Mills bill. Oil cloth, linoleum, corticene, 10 cents per square yard and 15 cents ad valorem.

In the wool and woolen schedules the duty on first and second class wools—clothing wools and combing wools—is fixed at 11 cents per pound. The present duty on these wools is 10 cents per pound if valued at less than 30 cents per pound, and 12 cents a pound if valued at more than 30 cents per pound. The duty on carpet wools, or wools of the third class, valued at 12 cents a pound, is fixed at 2½ cents per pound, if valued at more than 12 cents a pound 6 cents per pound. In the Mills bill, all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals are placed on the free list. The duty on woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, flocks and wool waste in the senate committee's bill is fixed at 10 cents per pound, the same as under existing law, and those in the Mills bill are also placed on the free list.

The duty on woolen cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, not specially enumerated in the bill, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, is fixed at 35 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 40 cents and not exceeding 60, 35 cents per pounds and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 60 cents a pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per centum ad valorem. The Mills bill proposes a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem on these goods. The duty on flannels, blankets and hats, valued at not exceeding 30 cents a pound, is fixed in the senate bill at 10 cents per pound; valued at above 30 cents a pound and not exceeding 40 cents a pound, 12 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents a pound and not exceeding 60 cents, 18 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 60 cents a pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per centum ad valorem.

Molasses above 56 degs., 4 cents per gallon, which rate is 4 cents a gallon below present rates, and 2 cents per gallon lower than the Mills bill rate. The duty on the cheapest grades of women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, part wool or worsted, is fixed at 6 cents per square yard and 40 per centum ad valorem; on the higher grades, 11 cents per yard and 40 per centum ad valorem. In the Mills bill these goods are taxed 40 per cent. ad valorem. Ready made clothing, in the senate bill, is taxed 40 cents per pound and 40 per centum ad valorem; in the Mills bill only 45 per centum ad valorem; cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, etc., 40 cents per pound and 45 per centum ad valorem; in the Mills bill only 45 per centum ad valorem. No change in existing rates is proposed on carpetings.

The silk and silk goods schedule imposes a tax of 50 cents per pound on partially manufactured goods and 30 per centum on thrown silk. Goods in the piece, including ribbons, are taxed from 75 cents and 15 per centum ad valorem to $2.25 a pound and 15 per centum ad valorem, according to percentage of silk in the goods. Velvets, plushes, etc., are taxed from $1 a pound and 15 per centum ad valorem to $3.50 per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem. Silk webbings, gorings, etc., 50 per centum ad valorem; laces, embroideries, etc., 60 per centum ad valorem; paper hangings, imperial letter and note paper are taxed 25 per centum, the same as existing law and as proposed by the Mills bill; manufactures of paper not specially enumerated, 25 per centum ad valorem.

In the sundries schedule, bituminous coal is taxed 75 cents per ton; matches 10 cents per gross, boxes, or 1 cent per thousand matches if not in boxes; unmanufactured stone, except marble, 14 cents per cubic foot; dressed, 25 per centum ad valorem; watches, watch cases and jewelry, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The importation of opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, and of opium prepared for smoking is prohibited.

The free list includes, among numerous other articles, tea and coffee, anthracite coal, cocoa, gold, silver and copper coins, fish for bait, raw or uncured hides, raw silk, silk cocoons and silk waste, silkworm eggs, cedar, mahogany, rosewood, satinwoods and all manufactured cabinet woods; paintings, statuary and photographic pictures imported by associations for the encouragement of science, art or industry; all works of arts, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science or manufactures; photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, artistic copies of antiquities in metal, animals imported for exhibition, arsenic, arrowroot (raw), beeswax, bologna sausages, bolting cloths; books, engravings, etchings, which have been printed more than twenty years; books printed in other than the English language; opium containing 9 per cent. or more of morphia, gold and silver ores and bullion, cinnamon, diamonds (rough or uncut), unmanufactured feathers and downs, jute and jute butts, manila, sisal grass and undressed furs, gunny bags and cloth fit only for remanufacture, molasses testing not above 56 degs., logs, railroad ties, ship timber and ship planking, and all lumber, wire, rope, iron and steel materials built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, and all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade.

MAJORITY REPORT.

Republicans of the Finance Committee Commend the New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The majority and minority reports on the tariff bill were presented in the senate. Both are very long and explicit, and are intended for distribution as campaign documents. The majority report, representing the views of the Republican members of the committee on finance, fills eighty-nine closely printed pages, of which over twenty-five are tabular. There are detailed comparisons between the features of the Mills bill and also those of the present law and the bill upon which this is a report, making all of the essential points comprehensive to the average reader.

The majority report opens with the statement that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of our revenue laws is imperative. This revision, it says, is necessary: to reduce the national revenues, which are now excessive; to remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules, or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the treasury department; to secure the proper readjustment and equalization of tariff rates, rendered necessary by modified business conditions; improvements in method of production; radical changes in prices, or by new elements or sources of competition, and to give relief and protection to many industries which are now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The public demand, the report says, for a reduction of revenue is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the national treasury, or in the national banks, of volumes of money in excess of the amount required to pay the current demands upon the treasury and to meet maturing obligations of the government.

The existence of this immense surplus furnishes occasion for constant anxiety and apprehension of possible financial disaster. The failure to prevent this dangerous accumulation inciting, as it does, extravagant expenditures and constituting an ever present menace to the prosperity of all our people, cannot be too severely condemned; but it is a failure for which the executive department of the government alone is responsible.

This accumulation could and should have been profitably avoided, and the possibility of business disaster averted by a prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds that could at all times have been obtained for prices which, to the government, would have been equal to an investment, if otherwise unprofitable funds, at a rate of interest of not less than 2 per cent. per annum.

It is probably true that the $60,000,000 deposited in national banks cannot now be withdrawn without peril to the business interests of the respective communities where the banks are located, and that this sum must remain for an indefinite period a loan to favored institutions without interest. This unfortunate situation, however, must have been foreseen when the deposits were made, and it should not be aggravated by further deposits; nor should it furnish an excuse for the failure to promptly dispose of the much larger sum remaining in the treasury in the manner indicated.

To amend the provisions of law which enforce the collection of excessive revenue, and to remedy the defects which we have enumerated, are within the scope of legislative relief, and congress may properly be held responsible for any evils resulting from a continuance of existing conditions. It may, however, be fairly said that responsibility for delay in the adoption of the legislative remedies rests upon the party in control of the house of representatives, which by the constitution has sole power to originate revenue bills. The anticipation of the senate in any effort to cure existing evils by proper legislation has not been possible, from the fact that the bill under consideration is the first that has reached the senate in more than five years giving them jurisdiction over the subject.

Criticising the inaction of "those whose anxiety for reform has been manifested by repeated declaration," the report says: "It would have been easy at any time when congress has been in session since the 3d of March, 1885—and its sessions have covered at least twenty months of that period—to have secured the concurrence of the two houses upon a measure which would have reduced the revenue and amended the administrative features of our customs law in a satisfactory manner.

"It has been the evident purpose of those who have controlled the policy of the party in power to delay action, to magnify causes for uneasiness and to multiply and intensify evils until the people of the country should imperatively demand relief, and then to assume that the evils and embarrassments from which we are suffering are the necessary incidents of the protective system, and that relief can only be found in the emasculation or destruction of that system. The known attachment of the great mass of wage earners of the country to a system which has been productive to them of unexampled prosperity, prevented the adoption of a policy of open attack, and made it necessary that some plausible reason should be found for the stealthy accomplishment of their destructive designs."

The majority say that after that a thorough examination of the Mills bill, they have become satisfied of its inadequacy as a remedial measure in view "of the condition which confronts us," and in some general criticisms of the bill reached these conclusions:

"Its adoption would probably result in an increase instead of a reduction of customs revenue.

"It provides no remedy for undervaluations, but, on the contrary, it invites and gives immunity to unlimited fraud by the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties.

"It does not remedy any of the inequalities or anomalies, or cure any of the defects of existing law, while it perpetuates existing infirmities and creates, by its obscurity of purpose and phraseology and by its faulty construction, doubts and ambiguities which must multiply indefinitely the confusion now existing.

"It does not preserve the classification of dutiable articles in schedules, and it is impossible to say in many instances to what clause of existing law the amendments proposed by the bill were intended to apply, or what their effect would be; and the results which would flow from its failure as a corrective measure would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must surely follow the adoption of its vicious affirmative propositions."

After an exhaustive examination and criticism of the Mills bill in detail and a long discussion of free trade, protection, labor, cost of production and war tariff, the majority close their report with the following observation concerning their work and the two tariff measures now before congress:

"In all the numerous changes suggested your committee have had constantly in view the preparation of a consistent measure whose beneficient influences would be felt in every section and by every class of our people, which would give greater diversity to our industries, and by strengthening and invigorating the American system of protection secure the harmonious development and prosperity of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. The difference between the house bill and the substitute reported by your committee are fundamental. The house bill has been formulated on the theory that a diminution of revenues can only be secured by a reduction or repeal of protective duties, and that tariff revision means simply that indiscriminate cutting down of rates which encourages importations, benefits foreign manufacturers and produces free trade. The substitute proposes to reduce revenues, and at the same time to preserve the American system. It is based upon the idea that tariff revision implies an equitable readjustment of duties in the interest and for the benefit of the people of the United States, and in the distribution of rates its framers have not hesitated to erect or maintain defensive barriers which would carry confidence and comfort into American homes."

MINORITY REPORT.

The Senate Bill Condemned and the Mills Bill Recommended.

The minority at the outset complain that none of them were consulted or informed about the provisions of the substitute reported by the Republican majority until it was reported to the full committee on the 25th of last month, and of the hearings before the sub-committee since last May, they assert that it is safe to say all the interests benefited by a high protective tariff have been fully heard and have had much influence in shaping the substitute, while the great body of the people, the taxpayers, and victims of this policy, have not appeared and have not yet been heard. Criticising the substitute, the minority say the essential difference between the house bill and the senate substitute is apparent and radical at the outset in the matter of revenue. The one is framed in the interest of the public treasury; the other in the interest of private pockets. The one is framed in the interest of the whole people; the other in the interest of 300,000 manufacturers. The one is designed to reduce both government revenue and taxation, the taxation especially which bears heaviest on the necessaries of life; the other is intended to raise public revenue, indeed, but to maintain private revenues by increasing and retaining taxation on all the necessaries of life. Practically, the substitute offers to the people free whisky and free tobacco, leaving all the expensive machinery for the collection of the revenue and enforcement of the law in full force, while it increases taxation upon the actual and indispensable necessaries of life, and this, too, when there is a large surplus in the treasury, and under existing laws that surplus is being increased at the rate of over $105,000,000 per month, thus withdrawing and withholding from the channels of trade, commerce and business of the country money absolutely necessary to their successful operations.

The substitute, the minority say, not only retains a duty on raw wool, but increases the duty from 10 to 11 cents a pound on clothing and combing wool, and the existing duty is retained on carpet wools, which all parties agree are not produced in this country, and the changes made in the manufactures of wool increases the taxation, and to that extent increases the cost of the manufactured article and especially the cheaper grades—the clothing of the poor.

It the cotton schedule, they say, the great process of "leveling up" is called into requisition. By changes in classification and by new sub-divisions still further complicating the administration, and by changes in rates in effect principally increasing taxes, most glaring inconsistencies and discriminations are perpetrated in this so-called revision.

Commenting on the connection between the tariff and trusts, the minority say: "The present tariff is the nursing mother of trusts. It is the wall behind which these combinations are formed, by which the people are plundered. Tariffs keep out the foreign competition and the combination suppresses the domestic, and the whole people are at their mercy and must pay whatever is demanded. Language is inadequate to describe the inequity of these corporations against the rights of the people or to depict their disastrous effects upon the general welfare. As the tariffs, which render trusts possible, are established and maintained at the special instance of those who form them, it would seem but simple justice as well as good policy to tear down as much as possible of the cover, and refuse to longer aid them in wrong doing. They are not "private affairs," as has been asserted, but public evils of the gravest character, affecting the price of every article which contributes to the comfort and support of the people. The provisions of the substitute favor them greatly, and will serve to encourage their formation in still other branches of manufacture. Many of those belonging to trusts appeared before the finance committee, clamorous for such legislation as would promote their interests. They are all opposed to the house bill, which should commend it to all who condemn clique methods. It is bad enough to permit those who are most interested—manufacturers—to appear before our committee and suggest the legislation they wish, but surely we should not listen to the trusts and aid them to rob us with both hands."

The absurd accusation that the Mills bill means "free trade," "the ruin of industry," and the "degradation of American labor," the minority say is as false as misleading. How the flow of surplus money into the treasury can be stopped without reducing the taxes which produce it no man can devise, how these taxes can be reduced without taking off from the top toward the bottom no imagination can conceive. Therefore, it would seem, no man can propose to cut off excessive taxation without subjecting himself to the charge of "free trade," because any reduction whatever "looks toward free trade." True, government revenues might be reduced by making duties so high as to prohibit importation altogether; but that is the other end of the road, which increases the taxes paid to private persons. If the first method of reduction leads to free trade the other leads to free plunder, which is worse.

Free wool is discussed, and the minority is firmly convinced that besides the incalculable advantage to the whole country which would result from the placing of wool upon the free list, it is easily demonstrable that no class will suffer, but that each will reap his share of the benefit. If the tax be taken off wools, our manufacturers at once become bidders for wool against the foreign manufacturer, and as a certain consequence the price will rise, and this will operate doubly against the foreign manufacturer. He will buy his wools dearer, and meet untaxed in our markets corresponding grades. We would import more wools, of course, and in no other way can our great factories prosper, because their capacity is beyond our own wool production.

They close the report by recommending to the senate and the country the Mills bill as a measure for the reduction of taxes, based alike on justice and good policy.

The minority report is signed by Senators Harris, Vance, Voorhees and McPherson; the last named qualifying his indorsement of the report with this statement: "I concur in the report indorsing the house bill in respect to articles placed upon the free list, but desire some modifications in the dutiable list."

MR. BECK'S REPORT.

He Thinks the New Bill Favors the Rich More Than the Poor.

Senator Beck, in his individual report on the tariff bill, says that the struggle of the majority of the committee on finance seems to be, and its effect certainly is, to close our ports as far as possible to commerce from abroad, and surrender to other nations the commerce of the outside world, and subject our exports to such extortions in freight charges as combinations of foreign ship owners may see fit to exact.

Continuing, he argues that the attempt of committee to restore specific, instead of ad valorem rates means that the goods used by the poor shall be taxed out of all proportion to those used by the rich. The pretenses upon which high tariff are now demanded will be as strong, he says, fifty years hence as they are at present. It is no longer infant industries that are clamoring. The manufacturers are stalwart giants now. The bills now presented by the respective political organizations, continues Mr. Beck, are infinitely more important in the principles they represent than in the amount of taxation they propose to remove, measured merely in money.

Referring to the president's message he says: "If any president ever satisfied the American people that he subordinated private ends to public interests and had the courage to express convictions regardless of personal consequences, President Cleveland in this message has satisfied them that he has acted with an eye single to the public good. It will be a striking evidence of the power of employers over their workingmen if they succeed in making them believe that their welfare enters into the contest to be waged. The struggles made by their leaders, Gen. Harrison included, to flood the country with Chinese, sending money to China and importing 10,000 of them at a time, as the managers of the Central Pacific railroad did, give the lie to all their professions of sympathy with high priced American labor."

Neither Mr. Carnegie nor any of the subsidized band, says Mr. Beck, can delude the American people.

Continuing, he says that the president's message and the house bill were both eminently conservative. The senate bill, in the wool, cotton and other schedules, not only increased the rate of tax, but did it in the form of compound and specific duties, so as to conceal the increases. The cotton schedules were simply outrageous. Mr. Beck says he is glad the committee has gone to the extreme of protection, restriction and destruction.

Concluding, he condemns the cotton bagging trusts as a tariff creation.

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Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Sankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp N P		Geo Brown,
do W P		T F Adams,
do E P		H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley
Ferguson twp E P		D W Miller,
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do N P		Wm Lose,
Haines twp E P		J H Orndorf,
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Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvinn
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp N P		Jno WConley,
do S P		W W Spangler,
Rush twp, S P		Jno Kennedy,
do N P		Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe W P		Frank Tulberty,
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AT the beginning of the twenty-fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of that preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.

He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A.

feb23 Principal and Founder.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846.

W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.

Aug25tf

DESCHER'S GUN STORE.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12

Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

——o——

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

——Mr. George W. Venada, the well known threasherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers Company, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

KUTZTOWN, Pa., Oct. 6.—A terrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Kutztown fair grounds. The Roman chariot races had just commenced, and two chariots, each drawn by four horses hitched abreast, had made one circuit of the race course, when one of the teams became unmanageable and dashed into the crowd of spectators. Men, women and children were trampled under feet and a number of persons were injured. Following were the most seriously injured:

David Swan, aged 70, fatally; Miss Annie Fegeley, critically; Walter Treichler, severe, internally; Miss Mary Barto, severe, internally; —— Ettinger, hips and spine; W. B. Bast, a telegrapher, severely. A number of children, whose names could not be learned owing to the excitement, were run over and sustained bruises and contusions. The races were brought to a sudden end, and the chariots and horses were sent at once from the grounds, owing to the bitter feeling against the drivers.

Congressional Nominations.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-first district nominated Dr. H. L. Donnelly, of Latrobe, Pa., for congress. The Rev. William A. Rankin, of Oil City, was nominated by the Democrats of the Twenty-seventh district.

Worried to Death.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 3.—Charles A. Breitinger, youngest son of the late William Breitinger, a once prominent hotel keeper of this city, committed suicide by taking morphine at his Front street residence. Worriment over a law suit was the cause of the act.

Justice Agnew's Wife Dead.

BEAVER, Pa., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Agnew, wife of ex-Chief Justice Agnew, died after a lingering illness. Her death was the result of a tumor, the location of which and her extreme age rendered an operation impossible.

Fatal Crash in the Lehigh Valley.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 4.—A freight train on the Lehigh Valley railroad got on the main track near Packerton just as the down express for New York and Philadelphia was due. A collision resulted, wrecking the engines of both trains, smashing three freight cars and damaging the platforms of the cars on the express train. Fireman Thomas Force, of the passenger train, was fatally hurt. None of the passengers received serious injuries. The damage to the company will be about $10,000.

The Secretary and Ex-Secretary at War.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Charles H. Litchman, formerly the general secretary of the Knights of Labor, has began a replevin suit in the common pleas against John W. Hayes, the present secretary. The suit is for the recovery of two boxes of private papers which Mr. Litchman left at the general headquarters of the Knights of Labor. General Secretary Hayes recovered possession of the papers by entering security at the sheriff's office. He claims that the papers belong to the order.

Probable Murder.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 6.—The body of Mary Dellinger, aged about 22, was found on the bank of the Little Conestoga creek, near this city. It is believed she was murdered. The woman's clothes were disheveled and the buttons torn from them. The supposition is that her assailant, after drowning her, pulled the body from the stream. The coroner is investigating the matter.

Judge Thurman's Passing.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—Judge Allen G. Thurman passed through this city last night on his way to Washington. To a Times reporter he said that the Democrats would carry New York and Indiana in November.

Bradenburgh Found Guilty.

LANCASTER, Oct. 5.—The jury in the case of Thomas F. Bradenburgh, the drug clerk who caused the death of John Wunder, of Columbia, by selling him morphine in mistake for quinine, returned a verdict this morning of guilty of involuntary manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. A motion was made for a new trial.

Two Boys Accidentally Killed.

BEDFORD, Oct. 5.—A gun in the hands of a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman named Robb, at Hyndman, this county, was accidentally discharged today, instantly killing two boys, sons of Henry Miller and A. B. Gross. The boys were aged 14 and 15 years respectively.

A Daring Robbery on a Train.

READING, Oct. 5.—A daring robbery was perpetrated on a passenger train of the Philadelphia and Reading road last night. The train had just left Kutztown, when four men seized Daniel Geist, a wealthy farmer, who was seated in a car in which there were a number of other passengers, bound him with a rope, rifled his pockets, then jumped from the train and escaped. Geist was too much frightened to raise an alarm, and the work of the thieves was over so quickly that the passengers were not aware of the crime until the men had escaped. The thieves evidently expected to find a large amount of money on Geist, but they secured only $18.

Confessed to a Fatal Assault.

HAZLETON, Oct. 5.—At the corner of Wyoming and Mine streets late last night Owen Leslie, of Jeddo, was found in a dying condition. He was taken to police headquarters, where he died in a few minutes. Chief of Police Gavitt ascertained that the dead man had been assaulted, and this morning arrested Owen Boyle and Patrick McLoughlin, of Ebervale, on suspicion of being implicated in the affair. At a preliminary hearing before Squire Schutter, Conrad Nelk and Henry Smink, Jr., confessed to having met Leslie and his son last night on the street, and after some inquiries by Leslie and the son, both of whom were intoxicated, they endeavored to assault them, and in self defense Nelk pushed Leslie aside and he fell over the curb and water way, and in falling struck his head and broke his neck. Squire Schutter at once released Boyle and McLoughlin and held Nelk and Smink.

Thrown from a Wagon and Killed.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 5.—Rudolph Kauffman and his wife, living near Highville, were on their way home from Columbia market. As they were passing over the bridge on the road from Washington borough to the farm of Frederick Frey the axle broke and the wagon upset. Mrs. Kauffman was thrown out, striking on her head. The wagon fell upon her. She was rendered unconscious and was taken home, where she died last night without having regained consciousness.

The Cruiser Baltimore Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The new steel government cruiser Baltimore was successfully launched from Cramp's shipyard in this city.

Death of a Legislative Candidate.

DUNCANNON, Pa., Oct. 8.—Hon. John Sheibly, ex-sheriff and ex-member of the legislature of Perry county, and present Democratic candidate for the legislature, died at his home in this place.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Many People Injured at a Corner Stone Laying.

DEATH BY A FALLING FLOOR.

Thrown Into a Struggling Mass—Abrupt Conclusion of the Ceremonies in the New St. Patrick's Polish Catholic Church at Reading.

READING, Pa., Oct. 6.—The corner stone of the Polish Catholic church, Twelfth and Spruce streets, this city, was laid yesterday afternoon. During the ceremony the floor, on which 2,000 men, women and children were standing, gave way, precipitating several hundred persons to the basement, a distance of 15 feet. Over 100 men and women were thrown in a heap, and were more or less injured, some seriously and others fatally.

The wildest excitement followed, and the 5,000 spectators became panic stricken. Cooler heads, however, went to the rescue, and the unfortunate and the injured were taken into neighboring dwellings and physicians hastily summoned. Later the wounded were removed to their homes and to the various hospitals by ambulances.

READING, Pa., Oct. 9.—Yesterday only fully developed the extent of the terrible accident at the corner stone laying of St. Mary's Catholic church, when a girder broke and nearly 300 persons were precipitated into the basement. The names and residences of the persons injured are coming to light every hour, and up to last night 148 persons had been discovered who have received injuries. This is not the entire number by any means as additional ones are continually coming to light. There is no doubt that the list will reach 175.

A careful summary shows that twenty-three persons had their legs broken, fourteen had arms broken, seven were injured in the spine, five had their ribs broken, three their hips fractured, five their ankles broken, and ten were internally injured, and the remainder received cuts, bruises and sprains. Up to last evening there had been no deaths, though five persons are in a critical condition. Fathers Borneman, Garvey, Murphy and Libicki were out all day and night visiting the afflicted. Archbishop Ryan started for his home in Philadelphia overwhelmed with grief over the sad occurrence.

An investigation was made as to the cause of the accident, and experts say that it is due to bad timber. The girders ran the entire length of the building. These were mortised entirely through, and here the joists were inserted. This mortising rendered the girders, which were only of pine, very weak, and with a large crowd on top they simply snapped in twain. Mortising of girders is never allowed where the floors of a building are intended to be especially strong. Some time ago the city council refused to elect a city inspector. The proposition will be again revived, and there is no doubt that it will pass unanimously.

To Settle the Vexed Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—In the United States circuit court Judge Hoffman set Friday as the time for hearing arguments in the cases of Chinamen who hold certificates of alleged residence in the United States as to their right to land from incoming vessels on a writ of habeas corpus. The question will be opened by motion on the part of the attorney for the Chinese for writs for their clients, which are held by the custom house authorities. This motion will be opposed by the United States attorney, and the opinion of the bench will decide the validity of certificate rights of "prior residents" and other minor points in connection with the operation of the new law.

Frederick's Biography.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A biography of the late Emperor Frederick will shortly be published in London. The volume will treat solely of the dead kaiser's domestic life, and is believed to have been written by his widow, this theory being supported by abundant evidences of her handiwork in the context. The preface states that profits accruing from the sale of the book will be devoted to the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the throat.

Lord Salisbury's Protest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A special cablegram to The Mail and Express from London says it is reported that Lord Salisbury has protested through the British minister at Washington against the president's retaliation message as an act of hostility and a breach of the modus vivendi agreement.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Money closed at 2¼ per cent. The highest rate was 3 and the lowest 2 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.84½@4.85; actual rates, 4.84@4.84¼ for 60 days and 4.88@4.88½ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 121 bid; 4s, coup., 129 bid; 4½s, do., 108½ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 118@122; Centrals, 114@116.

The stock market was less active in the morning than during the same hours Saturday. At noon prices were irregularly changed, but in most cases a fractional advance was noted. During the afternoon it was stronger, and prices steadily advanced to the close, when the best figures of the day were generally current. The advance ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent. for the day. The sales for the day amounted to 250,830 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Closed strong and higher; city mill extra, $2.85@7.10, for West Indies; Minnesota extra, $3.90@7.75; superfine, $3.65@4.35. Southern flour closed firm and prices held higher; shipping grades, $3.90@4.50.

WHEAT—Options continued actively traded in. There was a recurrence of the scenes enacted around the wheat pit during the closing days of last week. The market was in the main weak, and closed from 2 to 3¼c. lower. Spot lots closed quiet and easier. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at $1.23@1.23; No. 2 do., $1.17¾; No. 1 white state, $1.15@1.18; No. 2 red winter, Oct., $1.18¾; do., Nov., $1.20¾; do., Jan., $1.21¼.

CORN—Options were active, but weak, and closed ⅝@¾c. lower. Spot lots closed easier, after an active day's business. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 52¾@54½c.; ungraded mixed, 52¾@54½c; No. 2 mixed, Oct., 53c.; do., Nov., 53¾c.; do., Dec., 53½c.

OATS—Options were moderately active, and closed steady. Spot lots closed dull. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 33c.; No. 2 do., 34c.; No. 1 mixed, 31c.; No. 2 do., 30¼c.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $16.50@17.

LARD—Closed dull and lower; Oct., $10; Nov., $9.32@9.40; Dec., $8.71@8.75.

SUGAR—Raw dull; fair refining, 5 7-16c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6¼@6½c. Refined dull; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cubes and powdered, 7¾c.; granulated and mold A, 7½c.; confectioners' A, 7¾c.; coffee A standard, 7¼c.; coffee off A, 6 15-16@7c.; white extra C, 6¾c.; extra C, 6 11-16@6¾c.; C, 6¾@6½c.; yellow, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Steady, with moderate inquiry; creamery state fancy, 23@24c.; western do., 23c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state factory, 10@10¼c.; Ohio flat, 7¾@9c.

EGGS—Steady; eastern, 21¼@21½c.; western do., 19@20c.; Canada, 20@21½c.

COTTON—Spot closed lower; middling uplands, 10½c.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Robert Cooke, Jr., High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

Thirty persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

One person for Congress to represent the 28th District of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives for the county of Centre.

One person for Coroner for the county of Centre.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, west precinct, at the public house of Thomas Edmunds, in Aaronsburg.

For the township of Haines, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the borough of Centre Hall at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of —— Burris, in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the private house owned by J. B. Fisher, in Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, at the schoolhouse at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, at the schoolhouse in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the north ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the south ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the west ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Benner at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring at the court house in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the school house at Hubler's

For the township of Howard at the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard.

For the borough of Howard in the schoolhouse in the borough of Howard

For the township of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream schoolhouse.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at the Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel Kling in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at the Central school house.

For the township of Boggs, northern precinct, at the public school house known as "Walker's school house."

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of R. V. Shaffer at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the schoolhouse in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the schoolhouse of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Mann.

For the township of Union at the new school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville at the new school house in said borough.

For the first ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Wheelmen's Club House at corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the second ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Public Building at the corner of North, Centre and Presque Isle streets.

For the third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the store of William Hess at the corner of Spruce and Ninth streets.

NOTICE is hereby given: "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold an office of appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" and one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes;

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the One Hundred and Twelfth year of the Independence of the United states.

ROBERT COOKE, JR.,
Sheriff of Centre County.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m, THE HEIRS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County, to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of the Admr's. of the Estate of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance found due, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th of October next, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
27sep Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob S. Shaffer, dec'd late of Gregg twp. having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
4oct6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

WOODLAND COAL

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer.
4t

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
		Harrisburg	3 30 a m
		Montandon	5 36 a m
		Williamsport	7 10 a m
		Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
		Lock Haven	7 58 a m
		Renovo	8 55 a m
	arr at	Erie	3 58 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
		Harrisburg	8 10 a m
		Montandon	10 12 a m
		Williamsport	11 10 a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
		Harrisburg	11 25a m
		Montandon	1 14 a m
	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
		Lock Haven	3 30 p m
		Renovo	4 30 p m
		Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
		Harrisburg	3 45 p m
		Montandon	5 54 p m
		Williamsport	7 10 p m
		Lock Haven	8 02 p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
		Harrisburg	7 40 a m
		Montandon	9 37 a m
		Williamsport	10 40 a m
		Lock Haven	11 34 a m
	arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
		Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
		Williamsport	8 15 a m
		Montandon	9 17 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
		Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
		Renovo	10 20 a m
		Lock Haven	11 15 a m
		Williamsport	12 20 p m
		Montandon	1 22 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
		Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
		Lock Haven	5 05 p m
		Williamsport	6 20 p m
		Montandon	7 23 p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
		Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
		Renovo	11 00 p m
		Lock Haven	11 58 p m
		Williamsport	1 25 a m
		Montandon	2 27 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 50 a m
		Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P.M	P M
1 30	10 15	15 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

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THREE MORE

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TO

MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA,

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STORMS ON THE LAKES.

VESSELS LEAVING CHICAGO OBLIGED TO PUT BACK ON ACCOUNT OF THE HEAVY SEA.

CHICAGO, October 2.—The severest storm that the lake has known this year put in at this port last night with all sails flying and Jack Frost's admiral in command. Despatches from points on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior yesterday announced that a fearful gale was blowing, and that vessels unsheltered would have a hard time last night. At Holland, Michigan, the Australia went ashore, and the crew deserted the R. N. Rice a few miles below that point.

The gale set in here about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All vessels leaving port were compelled to put back on account of the heavy sea that was running. The officer at the signal office said that the storm was central over Lake Erie. The severest part of the storm was felt in Chicago this morning after 6 o'clock, when the rain began to fall. It drove in heavy sheets before the scurrying gale, and was rendered doubly disagreeable by the low temperature. It was almost at the freezing point; in fact, there were traces of snow at 7 o'clock. The clouds, however, began to break away about 11 o'clock.

SANILAC, Mich., Oct. 2.—A terrible storm has been raging here since last night. At 7 o'clock last night the life saving crew from Sand Beach started out, and at 11 P. M. they rescued a crew of six men and one woman from the barge St. Clair. They were seen nearing this place at 7 o'clock this morning, and everything was made ready for their help. As the boat passed the end of the dock the captain rounded her up to come up to the dock. Just as he did so a high breaker struck the boat, turning her completely over. Everyone expected to see her right again, but she failed to do so. The entire crew belonging to the boat reached shore, towing two of the other crew with them. The remainder, four men and one woman, were drowned near the shore.

The names of the lost are:
Captain C. H. Jones, of Bay City.
Henry Anderson, of Australia.
George McFarlane, of Cleveland.
Lorus Ferta, of Bay City.
Julia Greawreath, of Sebwaing, cook.
The rescued are Maurice McKenna, of Bay City, and John Rise of Detroit.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A passenger train and a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into each other on the 1st at Harrison, New Jersey. George Skeem, engineer of the passenger train, and his fireman, saved themselves by jumping, but sustained severe injuries. No passenger was injured. A brakeman is missing and supposed to be killed. An oil tank on the freight train caught fire, and all the oil tanks and several grain and lumber cars were burned. The passenger engine and tender were also destroyed. A freight train on the Texas and Pacific Railroad ran off the track at Merville, Louisiana, on the evening of the 30th ult. Peter Harman, the engineer, was killed. A passenger train on the Wabash Railroad was wrecked near Mexico, Missouri, on the morning of the 1st. Three persons were badly, but not fatally injured. There was a rumor that a rail had been removed by parties having unsettled claims against the company. An investigation is being made.

—The debt statement issued at the Treasury Department on the 1st, showed that the decrease of the public debt during the month of September amounted to $12,247,026. Total cash in the Treasury, $636,376,287,

—During the temporary absence of G. T. Williams and his wife from their home in Parsons, Kansas, on the evening of the 30th ult., a burning lamp fell into a crib upon a sleeping baby. Georgia Williams, 9 years old, who was in the house by herself, secured a blanket from an adjoining room, pulled the baby from the blazing crib and smothered the fire. The girl and baby were not seriously burned.

—The cave-in at Mill Creek slope, near Wilkesbarre, continues. The rumbling of the earth and the snapping of timbers in the slope can be plainly heard, and threatens considerable damage.

—Advices from Panama say during the trial trip of a large iron mud-carrying steamer on September 18th the safety valve blew out and an explosion followed, causing a loss of six lives.

—A telegram from Sanitac, Michigan, says a terrible storm raged there on the evening of the 1st. On the morning of the 2d the barge St. Clair was wrecked and four men and one woman were drowned. The Australia went ashore at Holland, Michigan. News was received in Duluth that the schooner Brandon had been lost, that the schooner Jennie was adrift, and that the Regina is waterlogged. The schooner Forester, of Port Huron, parted her lines at Grindstone City, on the evening of the 1st, and went to pieces. No lives were lost.

—Snow fell for several hours on the evening of the 1st on the mountains between White Haven and Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and trains on the Central Railroad arriving at Wilkesbarre had over half an inch of snow on their tops. A telegram from Ishpeming, Michigan, on the 2d says snow fell for six hours. Reports from a number of points in the Upper Peninsula show that the storm is general.

—Ann Scanlan, 45 years of age, being drunk, in Hoboken, N. J., on the 2d, cut her son's head with a bowl, and attacked her husband with an axe. Later, while her husband was asleep, she tried to stab him in the stomach, but a thick bed quilt saved him. She was finally arrested. George Bryson and a woman claiming to be his wife went to Helena, Montana, several weeks ago, from Minneapolis. They quarreled over $2500 the woman had in her possession. A short time ago the woman disappeared and on the 1st her body was found, with the skull crushed. Bryson is under arrest.

—During September there was a net increase of $23,477,123 in the circulation and a net decrease of $1,793,707 n the money and bullion in the Treasury. The total money and bullion in the Treasury is $579,580,796, and the total circulation $1,384,340,280.

—There were ninety-eight new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville on the 2d, but no deaths. The total cases to date number 2828, and the deaths, 264. Eighteen cases of yellow fever are now under treatment at Decatur, Alabama, and it is thonght that at least two will prove fatal.

—According to the estimates made by the Finance Committee, the Senate Tariff bill provides for a total reduction of about $75,000,000, made up approximately as follows: Sugar, $27,759,000; free list, $6,500,000; tobacco (internal revenue), $24,500,000; alcohol, in the arts, $7,000,000; other reductions, in customs, $8,000,000.

—A light snow fell at Newburgh, New York, on the afternoon of the 3d. There was a heavy fall in the Mohawk Valley. Snow fell to the depth of six inches during the evening of the 2d, at Thedford and Strathroy, and to the depth of three inches at Zurich. All the places are in Western Ontario. At the time the report was sent snow was still falling. The southeastern part of Pickaway county, Ohio, was visited by a heavy hailstorm on the evening of the 2d. The standing corn was stripped, and the apple crop, which promised to be abundant, was almost wholly destroyed. A telegram from Bradford, Kentucky, says the tobacco in that section was badly damaged by frost on the evening of the 30th ult.

—William Hollaran, of New York, and John H. Larkins, of Newark, were killed by a train near Monmouth Junction, New Jersey, on the evening of the 2d. Jerome Buckingham, conductor on a Baltimore and Ohio train, fell off on the 3d at Hood's Mills, Maryland, and received injuries which caused his death. A passenger train on the New York Central Railroad left the track at Byron Station, New York. The cars were greatly damaged. No person was killed, but one man was badly injured. A freight train and an express train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad collided near Packerton, on the 3d, and both engines and three freight cars were smashed. Thomas Foree, fireman of the passenger train, was fatally injured.

—Mrs. Pfaffenberger strangled her two children, aged four and two years, and then killed herself, in Blue Springs, Nebraska, on the evening of the 2d. She left a letter to her husband, who was absent at the time, saying that she felt herself becoming crazy, and, seeing no future for her children, had resolved to kill them and herself.

—The Richmond Exposition at Richmond, Virginia, was opened on the 3d in the presence of 20,000 people. Mrs. Governor Lee set the machinery in motion. There was a fine parade previous to the ceremonies.

—Nelson Colbert, colored, shot and killed Philip Wenzel, watchman at the stables of the Columbia Street Car Line, in Washington, D. C., on the evening of the 3d. Colbert demanded pay for working as a hostler, and Wenzel told him to apply to the superintendent.

—The new cases of fever at Jacksonville on the 3d numbered 73, and the deaths six. Among those taken sick was Mrs. C. D. Davis, a nurse from Philadelphia. Four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported in Decatur, Alabama, on the 3d.

—News from Moisic, 202 miles east of the Saguenay, Quebec, is to the effect that the whole population of that district are on the brink of starvation. The fisheries this season have failed and the crops also turned out badly.

—The stage from Florence, Arizona, to Casa Grande, was stopped at Dry Lake, on the second, by two Mexicans, who took the Wells-Fargo treasure box and registered mail pouch. The robbers escaped.

—The banking house of Shanklin & Austin, in Trenton, Missouri, the oldest bank in northern Missouri, has closed its doors. The immediate cause was the failure of the Traders' Bank, of Chicago.

—A work train on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad, with a gang of Italians on board, stopped at a water tank near Kouts, Indiana, on the evening of the 3d, when a fast freight train ran into it, causing a general smashup. Three men were severely, though not fatally, injured, and about 30 others were more or less cut and bruised. A work train on the New York Central railroad was telescoped near Jordan, New York, on the morning of the 4th, by an engine. William Peck was fatally and a dozen other men severely injured. A man, named Clarke, employed by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, in Chicago, was killed on the 3d, by a shock from an electric light wire he was testing. Antonio Ketmos was killed on the 4th, by the blowing out of a plate in a boiler at the Chicago Coal Company's shaft in Streator, Illinois.

—Seventy-five new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported on the 4th in Jacksonville. There were no new cases of yellow fever at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 4th.

—A boiler exploded in the house of Ezra W. Chapin, in Chapinville, Northboro, Massachusetts, on the 4th, causing damage estimated at $25,000. The family being in the back part of the house escaped injury.

—Three similar packages, addressed to three ladies, arrived in Galt, Ontario, on the evening of the 3d, and were delivered on the morning of the 4th. Mrs. Cherry "was the first to get her package," and she gave its contents, six chocolate drops, to her three children. Soon after eating the drops all the children were seized with convulsions, and one of them died. Another is in a critical condition.

—John Miller and Alfred Gross, aged respectively 14 and 15 years, were shot and killed at Hyndman, Penna., on the 5th, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in the hands of Albert Lobb. As several miners were descending a shaft of the Kingston Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penna., on the morning of the 5th, on the cage, some heavy object fell and struck Richard Hook, a miner, killing him instantly. He was about 35 years old, and leaves a family. A capsized sail boat, containing the body of a man drifted ashore near Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 5th. The boat was seen on the evening of the 4th with two persons in it, but it is believed that more than that number perished. Mrs. Kinneman, her infant, and two children of Mrs. Phillips, all of Dorchester county, Maryland, were drowned on the 4th by the capsizing of a boat in the Wicomico river. At an agricultural fair at Kutztown, Berks county, Penna., on the 5th, a span of Texan ponies ran away and dashed into a crowd of people, causing a panic. David Levan, aged 60 years, was fatally, and Miss Anna Barto severely injured. A little boy and girl were also hurt. Three persons drank embalming fluid at a wake in Racine, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 4th, mistaking it for beer, and it is believed that one of them, James Payton, will not recover. Five workmen were severely injured by an explosion of accumulated gases in a new water works tunnel now being excavated in Cleveland, Ohio, early on the morning of the 5th. The tunnel is lighted by electricity, and the ciruit of lights was being extended further into the passage, when an electric spark from one of the wires ignited the gases. It is thought all the injured will recover.

—The body of Mary Dollinger, aged about 23 years, the wife of a farmer near Lancaster, Penna., was found on the evening of the 5th, on the banks of the Little Conestoga creek. The appearance of the body and all the surroundings indicated murder. In a quarrel over a will in Pittsburg, on the evening of the 4th, Daniel Leahy shot and fatally wounded his brother-in-law, Thomas Miller. Aaron Bean, a negro, was killed by a mob near Jasper, Texas, on the 3d. He was caught in an attempt to assault the young daughter of John Lee. Giovanni B Dendero surrendered himself to the police in Boston on the 5th, stating that he had killed a relative named Giovanni Dendero, in the hamlet of Sara, near Genoa, Italy, in May last. He says he will return to Italy without a requisition.

—It is said that the entire population of Ramsey county, Dakota, is on the brink of starvation. Mayor Smith, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has received an appeal signed by county officials and prominent citizens, urging that steps be taken to alleviate the distress. It is stated that recent frosts destroyed thousands of bushels of wheat and left destitute the residents of all but one of the townships.

—On the morning of the 5th the dead body of Philip W. Strense, an advertising agent, was found leaning against a lamp-post in Pittsburg. It is supposed he committed suicide by swallowing poison. On the afternoon of the 5th Frank Carnahan, of Salsburg, Penna., shot himself through the head in a railway depot in Allegheny City. He lived long enough to say, "I am sick and couldn't help it."

—Fifty-two new cases of yellow fever and six deaths were reported in Jacksonville, on the 5th. There were three new cases of yellow fever at Decatur, Alabama, on the 5th.

—Just as a Reading Railroad train left Kutztown on the evening of the 4th, four men seized Daniel Geist, a wealthy farmer, who was seated in a car in which there were a number of other passengers, bound him with a rope, rifled his pockets, then jumped from a train and escaped. Geist was too much frightened to raise an alarm, and the work of the thieves was over so quickly that the passengers were not aware of the crime until the men had escaped. The robbers evidently expected to find a large amouut of money on Geist, but they secured only $18.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 1st, the House bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar. A message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Chinese Exclusion bill, and submitting some recommendations on the subject. It was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The unfinished business, the Senate bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, was taken up and debated by Messrs. Berry and Plumb. On motion of Mr. Dolph, the House bill on the same subject was substituted for the Senate bill, and then he offered the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill, the object being the passage of the latter with an amendment. Pending action on his motion, the bill went over as unfinished business. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 2d, Mr. Call's resolution instructing the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to consider and report at this session additional legislation to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries on the coast and boundaries of the United States was taken up, and, after discussion, referred to that committee. The conference report on the Deficiency bill was presented by Mr. Hale. After discussion the Senate insisted in its disagreement to the items still in controversy. A conference report on the joint resolution in aid of the yellow fever sufferers was agreed to. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, offered a resolution, which was referred, requesting the President to negotiate treaties with Great Britain and Mexico for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the North American Continent. The Committee on Civil Service Reform was authorized to sit during the recess. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 3d, Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Finance, reported the substitute for the House Tariff bill, and it was placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed. The Benet Circular resolution was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 4th, the Senate bill to regulate the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Hale's resolution in regard to the Benet circular was adopted after discussion. Senate bill relating to the classification of post-offices, and amendatory of the act of March 3d, 1883, "to adjust the salaries of postmasters," was passed, amended so as to take effact on July 1st, 1889. The majority and minority reports on the Tariff bill were presented and ordered to be printed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 1st, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States and referred. The President's message announcing his approvel of the Chinese Exclusion bill was received, read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Dunn moved to suspened the rules and pass the Senate bill incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company. The reading of the bill having been finished, a second was demanded. As the point of no quorum would have been raised, Mr. Dunn withdrew his motion. Similar objection was made in the cases of other bills, and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 2d, Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker pro tempore. The Senate bill to allow persons who have abandoned or relinquiseed their homestead entries to make new entries was passed with some amendments. Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, presented the conference report on the joint resolution in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, raised the point of order that the resolution was not properly in conference. The point was over-ruled, and the report was agreed to. Mr. Milliken introduced a resolution granting a month's extra pay to the House and Senate employes. Pending a vote the House adjourned.

In the House on the 3d, the conference report on the General Defiency bill was presented. Pending discussion the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 4th, Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, asked immediate consideration of the Senate bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company, but Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, objected. The conference report on the General Deficiency bill was taken up and rejected, in order to enable the Conference Committee to change the language of the clause providing for an investigation of the Washington aqueduct job, so as to enlarge the scope of the inquiry. Adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 5th the Senate bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company was taken up and considered in the Committee of the Whole. An amendment offered by Mr. Culberson was agreed to, providing that "nothing in this act shall be held or construed in any manner to involve the United States in any pecuniary obligation whatever, other than in respect to the payment of tolls." Upon the question of reporting the bill to the House no quorum voted and the committee rose. A concurrent resolution was agreed to for the appointment of a select joint committee of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the work done on the Washington aqueduct tunnel. A bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, appropriating $188,250 for completing the improvement and dredging of the St. Clair Flats ship canal. After an evening session for the consideration of private pension bills the House adjourned.

The Writer as he Writes.

When you just begin to be an author the sight of the blank sheet of paper gives you an appetite instead of depriving you of it. You long to be at work and cover it with ink marks. A new writer not only enjoys writing, but rewriting also; I have known authors who will copy out a piece, over and over again, until the page appears without an erasure. That is not a bad thing by way of practice, and would no doubt be advocated by the printers. But it is not likely to be kept up more than two or three years. After that the writer knows what he is going to write before he writes it; he has learned the art of putting the contents of his mind directly on the paper; besides, he has not the time to make copper plate reproductions of his work. He is more apt to put it off to the last practicable moment, and then, to do it as rapidly as he can. And by and by it will be irksome to him to do it at all, and he will wish that fortune would present him with a year's vacation, during which he could lie on his back and do nothing.

There is a period in the writing of every book when it seems impossible it should ever be finished. What has gone before seems bad, and what is to come is either a blank, or it promises to be worse than the beginning. An apathy, a paralysis, settles upon the worker; he wishes he had taken up butchering or liquor selling for a living. Every day that he postpones the completion of his task it appears more hopeless; his mind is gloomy, his conscience oppressed; he haunts his study, but effects no more than a ghost might; he draws pictures on scraps of paper, reads books that do not interest him, or even plans out work that can only be executed at some indefinite future opportunity; at last his final moment of grace expires, and he sits down in desperation and plunges his pen into the inkstand. The work goes on, and then he wonders how he could have imagined any difficulty. The word "Finis" is written, and he experiences an uplifting of the spirit. Thackeray, according to all accounts, was subject to distressful periods of this kind; but he declaers, in one of his essays, that after finishing a given book it was his custom always to begin another before going to bed—in the mood of reactionary lightheartedness following upon his depression.

—Walter Olney's 2 year old Trade Mark, by Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar, purchased by him at the Haggin sale, broke away early on Wednesday morning September 20th, and running against a tree broke his neck.

A CHAT WITH BLONDIN.

He Cares Now More for Money Than for Glory.

"If zey would pay me I would cross Niagara again, but for ze gloire, j'eu al assez!"

Of course only one man in the world could have made that remark, and although it is a distinction to have done what no other man of woman born in all the ages has ever done, Jean Francois Blondin seems to have in a measure survived himself. When in his intrepid prime he walked the narrow path of hemp above the mad swirling waters so dizzily far beneath him, both the American and Canadian shores were black with beholders who watched him with bated breath. Now when he returns to America after decades and exhibits the even more startling nerve of tripping blithely on the tight rope with 65 years on his back, a sparse gathering of Coney Island visitors look with languid interest at the doughty funambulist before the Sea Beach pavilion.

There is much of the same dissonance between the Blondin of to-day up aloft on his aerial pathway and the Blondin who treads the earth. There, clad in tights, and softened by the enchanting touches of distance, there is something of the quasi heroic about his physique, despite his protuberant abdomen. Straight as a crow Indian, motionless as the statue of Memnon, he stands until the braying band on the portice of the pavilion breaks into a tumultuous strain. Then grasping his long balancing pole he steps forth hardily and with an elastic abandon on the rope. The cords stand out on his legs and arms, his hair has a sort of wind swept look, and his straight ahead gaze is as firm and confident as the unblanching look of Fate.

His wonderful preservation, the agility which invests his six and a half decades with the robust vigor of a youth, tell of his moderate, carefully regulated life. In the morning he takes a breakfast of eggs and wine, or something equally light, and then touches nothing till after he has walked in the evening, when he takes a hearty dinner and lingers at the board with friends over some cordial—quiet, restful, content.

"Do you feel any weakening of your powers?" was asked.

"None. There is nothing that I have ever done which I cannot do equally well to-day," answered Blondin in French. "I am slightly heavier, but I feel as active as I ever felt."

"Have you never felt any trepidation on the rope?"

"No. Of course there is a certain tension of nerves, but I am as cool as I could wish. I have never had any accident or been hurt. Once or twice I lost my chair. I did this at Niagara. Occasionally some of the gear or guy ropes have given way, but I have never been injured. The rope is always subjected to a good test first. This one is capable of standing a pressure of forty tons, so I am not likely to break it down. My son superintends all of these details now, and I can feel the most perfect confidence in the safety of everything."

"Well, there must be some feat more difficult than others, is there not?"

"Balancing with the chair is the most difficult so far as equilibrium goes. But the bicycle work is the most dangerous, as recovery in case of a slip would be so difficult, if not impossible."

"How do you tell when the chair is just balanced in the middle?"

"I am not so particular about that so long as my center of gravity is right. I tell that by my shoulders and my balancing pole. There is a sense of being balanced which assures me it is as it should be."

"In carrying a person over on your back, are you indifferent as to who it is, or do you have a person who is trained or specially qualified to be carried? I don't suppose you find many who covet the trip."

"Oh, yes. There are plenty who are willing to take it. I would as soon carry one as another if he has nerve. But when I feel anybody trembling or showing any trace of vertigo, I advise them not to go. Although their legs are run through straps they could slip out of them if they were to get faint and fall backward. The mast sways somewhat, and a person subject at all to vertigo will show it when he gets up there. I generally carry over my son, though his wife is decidedly opposed to his taking the trip. But it is perfectly safe. I am not as dangerous as a bobtail car as a means of transit."

"When you crossed Niagara did you find the rush of the water below you a nerve trying thing?"

"No. For a fortnight before I crossed I used to go and look down and see the waters sweep over; but I found that they had no unpleasant effect on me. It has been a little annoying here at Coney Island when some friends have taken me up into the tower and then asked me if I felt the height. I would as lief walk a rope at one height as another. The difficulty is in stretching a rope securely at such great height."

"Have you ever changed your method at all?"

"No. My method is the outcome of experience rather than theory. I began walking when a child. There is such a thing as a genius for rope walking as there is for everything else. I think I have it," said Blondin modestly. "Now my son, though he can get over a rope, is not a rope walker. He is a good all-round athlete, but he has no decided talent for the profession, and would rather go over a tight rope on my back than on his feet."

The Lady Boarder.

"Not another morsel," exclaimed the new lady boarder, after eating enough for six able bodied coal heavers. "Not another morsel. Really, I don't know what will become of me; no appetite at all, you know. As my last landlady said, I don't eat enough to keep a bird alive."

The boarders said nothing, but they all began wondering whether the bird she referred to was an ostrich or Sinbad's roc.

Those who excel will succeed.
Laughter is the daylight of the soul

THE LITTLE GOOSE GIRL.

Raising Geese in the Suburbs of New York City.

On the rising ground that slopes gently to the north of the shallow and grassy creek at Spuyten Duyvil, and overlooking the waters of the Hudson, with its busy craft on the west, a little rosy cheeked maiden one bright afternoon not long ago was driving a flock of geese before her with a long slender switch. Her disorderly tresses blowing in the fresh breeze that came up from the shore looked like a mass of golden flax, waving and glistening in the warm August sunlight. The geese themselves were rather a dejected and mournful looking lot. At least they were not of the class that an artist would choose with which to produce an effect of light and shade on canvas; though, to be sure, they were ridiculously picturesque as they ran to and fro, quarreling incessantly. The little girl proved herself a most attentive guardian to such an uninviting company. She hurried here and there among her refractory charges with a never tiring pace; driving reluctant ones from occasional puddles beside the pathway, in which they were disposed to linger, and restricting those who now and then stopped to settle certain disputes that arose between them from fighting it out. She told me that the geese belonged to her papa—all except one. And that one, which she proudly pointed out, but which I was unable to distinguish from the rest, although I said that I could, she declared with a lisp really belonged to her. I had been out for a tramp all day and, indifferent as to where my steps led me, as long as they were away from the heated flagstones and brick and mortar of the city, I accompanied my little goose girl in the direction of her home, while I listened to her innocent chatter about her flock.

She held her switch toward a dilapidated shanty that stood almost at the top of the hill, and which, at least, possessed some interest, if for no other reason than that it was the most woeful looking rockery that one's imagination might picture. It was constructed of old, roughly planed boards green with age and covered in places with patches of lichen. Its roof was an uneven mass of black tar paper, so popular with the inhabitants of Shantytown, while against the sides of the building was piled an amazing quantity of old iron and other refuse. A goat was wandering about aimlessly outside, and as I approached, two dirty faced children, in short frocks, who were eating bread and butter, came up to where I stood, in order that they might wipe their greasy hands on my coat sleeve.

From their mother, who was kind enough to call them back, I learned that the geese, which now gathered themselves together within a fenced inclosure behind the house, were raised altogether for the market, and that the returns were of great assistance in maintaining the little family. Many of their neighbors kept flocks of these fowls, too, for the vicinity seemed to be a most favorable breeding place. There are certainly many ways of adding to one's income, and in the suburbs goose farming does not appear to be the least significant of them.

"Last Come First Served."

That the "early bird" does not always catch the "worm" is indicated by the following anecdote. Twenty years ago, when Emma Abbot lived in the backwoods of Illinois, she tried to get an appointment to teach school. She read an advertisement in some paper of a teacher wanted in the next township. The town was seventeen miles away, and there was only one way for brave little Emma to get there, and that was by walking. She set off, however, on the lonely and hazardous journey, only to find when she reached her destination that eleven other girls had got there in advance of her. Footsore and weary she crossed the threshold of the room in which the other applicants were sitting. A man was cross-examining one of them, and as she entered all looked up. They were not a little surprised as she gasped out: "I have walked seventeen miles to get this place." The man jumped up from his seat and exclaimed. "And you shall have it. Last come first served, this time!"

Colonel Don Morrison,

who has just died in St. Louis, was a cousin of ex-Congressman William R. Morrison. He was an exceedingly brilliant but erratic man. It is said that on one occasion Morrison brought a noisy stag party home with him and insisted upon a carouse in the drawing room. Several members of the party suggested that, as the hour was late, it would be wiser to disperse, and the group stood on the front steps discussing the propositien.

'Likely as not,' said one of the party, 'your wife don't fancy this intrusion at this hour of the night.'

'Gentlemen,' said Morrison, sternly, 'I'd have you understand, once for all, that in his own house Colonel J. L. D. Morrison is Cæser.'

But just at that moment a feminine voice—cold and meaningful—came down from an upper window:

'Gentlemen,' said this voice, 'go home to your wives; I'll take care of Cæser!"

The Coming Great Showman.

The small boy who has a mania for picking up things and labeling them and putting them away in a cupboard has been at it again. The other day his little sister ran a piece of splinter so deep into her hand that the family had to send for the doctor to get it out. The operation was carried on with closed doors so far as the children were concerned, but they were all huddled just outside listening at the keyhole. Presently they heard somebody say:

"Thank goodness. It is out at last!"

The young museum enthusiast opened the door and rushed in.

"Don't waste it! Don't waste it! Give it to me for my museum."

And it is now in his museum labeled "No. 641—Piece of a tree taken out of my sister's hand. The stains are real blood."

At Rest.

"He rests in God," 'Tis all we read;
The mouldering stone reveals no more,
"In God." Of other words what need?
These span the broad eternal shore.

O'erladen with its starry blooms,
A jasmine bush conceals the mound,
Neglected in the place of tombs,
With spicy, golden sweetness crowned.

And deep within its leafy breast
Some tuneful bird has sought a home,
The tiny brood within the nest
Fearless and free to go and come.

A holy quietude is here,
Save where the happy birdling's song
Breaks through the stillness pure and clear,
And echoes the dark firs among.

Sleep on, sleep on, thou pulseless heart,
Where jasmine stars drop golden rain,
From every troubled thought apart,
Forgotten every earthly pain.

Sleep on; thy long repose is sweet;
Tender and cool thy grassy sod,
O, traveller! stay thy hurrying feet;
Step softly here—"He rests in God."

"PAMELY'S GRIT."

The narrow Missouri prairie lay bathed in sunshine, its green waves dotted with brilliant flowers. In the surrounding woods, too, the flowers grew and budded and blossomed in due season although no human eye might be gladdened by their beauty. A few farms interrupted the stretch of unbroken sod, their pioneer abodes near the wooded bluffs skirting one side of the plain.

In the doorway of a primitive log cabin a young girl stood, with her apron filled with wild flowers freshly gathered. She sat down on the rude step, and began to arrange them with evident pleasure, if with little reference to the laws of color.

The monotonous creek of a rocking-chair sounded within the room. It suddenly ceased and a piping voice called sharply, "Pamely! *O Pamely!*"

"I'm right hyer, gran'daddy! D'ye want me?" responded the girl, dropping her apronful of flowers on the step, turning quickly around.

"Whater yer packing that thar trash into ther house fur?" croaked the weazen-faced little old man in the corner. "They ain't no such posies ez we hed in Indiany when I was a boy."

"I like 'em gran'daddy. They make me feel better to hol' em in my hands."

"You mought be doin' somethin' fur yer ole gran'daddy, 'stid o' wasting yer time on thet trash!" querulously piped the old man.

"What dy'e want, gran'daddy?" asked the girl, running to him, and throwing her arms around his shrunken shoulders. "Are ye gittin' hungry agin'?"

"I reckon I mought starve ter death 'most any time ef 'twa'n't fur ye, Pamely. Hy, he never done nothin' fur me. He brung me well water yistiddy, when he knowed he'd orter went ter ther spring."

"Hy hez ter work hard, ye know, gran'daddy."

A sharp expression came over the grandfather's face,

"What's thet slick chap from Bluff City a-doin' roun' hyer all the time, Pamely?"

The young girl grew pink and then pale under the keen scrutiny of those aged eyes.

"He's goin' ter buy Duck Hawkins's farm, I allow," she replied, pulling nervously at her apron strings.

"What uz he come hyer fur ter buy Duck Hawkins's farm? We hain't got Duck Hawkins's farm done up in er bundle anywheres roun' hyer, hev we, Pamely?"

"O gran'daddy," laughed the girl, merrily, "yer allus sayin', somethin' thet funny!" Then a troubled expression drove the dimple out of her round cheeks. "I dunno, raaly; but Hy, he's a-talkin' about sellin' ourn, too. He allows 'twould be better to sell out, an' go West. He could git heaps more land out West."

The old man pounded his knotty hickory stick on the pine floor furiously.

"Ef Hy Todbeater pulls up stakes an' moves agin, I'll make back tracks for Indiany, thet's what I will!" he declared, with vehemence.

"O gran'daddy, ther ain't noboby there ter take keer of ye! They're all dead an' gone; ye'll hev ter go 'long er Hy an' me!" She stooped and pressed her red lips against his withered cheek, and smoothed his thin, white locks with her brown fingers. Then, wiping her eyes on a corner of her gingham apron, she stepped briskly around the room, pausing one moment to place the flowers in a broken pitcher half full of water from the spring.

"I'm fifteen ter day," she said softly to herself, placing the pitcher on the pine table. Some vague connection between the birthday and the blossoms existed in her youthful imagination; why, she could not have explained. No celebration of any such anniversary had ever been hers. Certainly, hard work and premature care had been her lot the past three years.

Hy Todbeater at that moment was slouching around the entrance to the "Palace Hotel" of Buff City, five miles away. If any one had asked him the age of his young housekeeper, who was also his sister and the only one left, he would probably have been unable to give any definite reply. A sense of inferiority to the inhabitants of Bluff City, against which he struggled with backwoods bravado, lent additional awkwardness to his demeanor.

The hotel clerk, with hair plastered low on his forehead, and a cheap pin glittering on his bright blue tie, seemed a consequential personage. Yet the Palace Hotel was far from palatial, with its two low stories of wood, its whitewashed interior, its meagre air of bustling importance, its seedy boarders and stray travelers. Only the added dignity of the County Court in session swelled all activity to an unaccustomed degree, and impressed the country visitors who lounged about the attractive resorts of Bluff City with a sense of its metropolitan grandeur.

"Right smart o' folks hyer in ther city to-day" ventured Hy Todbeater to the overpowering clerk.

"Full to the roof," he responded loftily, his thoughts limited to the prosperity of the hotel. "Got a case in court, Mr. Todbeater?"

"Naw" replied the settler, shambling across the room. "Mought hev hed ez well ez not, too. Duck Hawkin's sheep they've been runnin' in my pastur' half ther time lately, an I'd sued 'im fur it sure ef it hadn't been fur Pameley bein' so sot agin it. Pamely hain't no erpinion o' ther law, she hain't. I 'lowed ther wa'nt no reason why I shouldn't hev a case in court ez well ez some other fellers ez hezn't no more propputty'n I hev. I guv it up, though; no usé tryin' ter fight Duck Hawkins 'n' Pamely et ther same time."

"Hullo, Jim Carroll!" cried the clerk, familiarly.

A young man of easy appearance entered the room, and at once greeted Hy Todbeater as an acquaintance. He was well-dressed and even attractive, if one avoided looking into his eyes. He drew the settler along hurriedly toward one of the row of wagons encircling the square, and then told him to stop a moment before the most pretentious store. He came out with a large package in his hand and took a seat beside the settler.

"Drive on?" he said hilariously. "You're a rich man Hy Todbeater."

"I allow it'll be all right ef Pamely don't" — reluctantly hesitated the other.

"Oh, I'll see to that!" said the young man, with great confidence. "I've got something here that'll make it all right. It's a birthday present, you know. She told me it was to-day, and I had this all ready."

Hy's jaw dropped in astonishment; it was a new idea to him. He clucked to the old sorrel, and slapped the lines lazily, evidently overcome with the endeavor to grasp all the new ideas which had recently been thrust into his unaccustomed brain.

Grandaddy sat beaming over a dish of that hot porridge.

"Yer ez a master-hand et porridge, thet's what ye be, Pamely!" chuckled the old man. "Ther' can't no gal beat my gran'darter, ef I do say it, nary time!"

Pamely turned toward Jim Carroll, who entered the open door without the formality of a knock. A blush covered her cheeks, but her smile vanished while she set out a chair for the guest.

"You see, I haven't forgotten your birthday!" he exclaimed, gaily, holding out the package significantly.

Pamely slowly reached out her hand to receive the proffered gift, her young heart stifled with one great throb of joyous surprise.

Her fingers seemed unable to loosen the cord. He snatched it from her to tear off the wrappings, and held up and allowed to trail on the well-scrubbed floor the brilliant folds of a new merino dress.

Her dark blue eyes grew round and black with astonishment and admiration. She glanced down at her faded calico skirt, and the contrast seemed too great. Never in her life had she possessed such a beautiful gown. Then she lifted her face to look straight into the heavy lidded eyes of Jim Carroll. A sudden change came over her; she shrank back awkwardly.

"I reckon I don't want no new dresses jist now, Mr. Carroll. Yer kin give it to some one in Bluff City ezneeds it.

She turned hastily, entered the other room, closed the door, and left the young man, suffering the humiliation of defeat.

It was late in the evening when Jim Carroll left Hy Todbeater leaning against the rails of the zig-zag fence behind the barn.

"Have it all ready," he repeated, as he turned away, "I'll bring the captain out in the morning."

"Ya'as," drawled the settler, "I reckon it'll be all right ef Pamely"—he slunk around the barn in the path leading to the spring without completing his sentence.

The edge of the woods was full of thick shadows when Pamely hastened along the same path to gratify gran'-daddy's desire for a drink of water from the spring. The moon had risen and a silvery ray penetrated the overhanging foliage, and fell on the clear water as the girl dipped her tin pail in its depths. It rested also on some shining substance half-imbedded in the earth near the water's edge. She had never discovered it before, and now stooped and picked it up, surprised to find it so heavy. It was rough and gray on one side, which exhibited some silvery bits of surface. She was about to retrace her steps when a dark figure crouching behind a tree caught her gaze. A quick throb of fear was followed by surprise when the flapping straw hat revealed to her acute vision the identity of the prowling individual.

"What'n ther world er ye doin' out hyer this time er night?" she questioned. "I allowed yer wuz roun' with Jim Carroll."

"Naw," sheepishly replied her brother; "it's thet hot I reckoned it ud be cooler under the trees."

"Ye mus' wanter be eat up by ther skeeters, Hy; what'er yer doin' with thet ther fire-shovel?"

"Jest hed it in my hand an' brung it 'long; diggin'ter see ef ther mought be any gold roun' in these parts," he added, with an awkward chuckle.

"Did ye find any rocks like this hyer?" she asked, holding up the shining bit she had found.

"Heaps on 'em," said Hy, seemingly anxious to make a virtue of confession. "Got 'em in my pocket," and he proceeded to pull out a handful of similar pieces. "Fact is, Pamely, this ez valyble land, hevin' sich sights o' lead ore lyin' roun' loose, ef it ain't ez slick ez Duck Hawkins's! It'll bring er big price, sure ez shootin'!"

"When d'ye find it out—ther lead ore bein' hyer?" questioned Pamely.

"Jest ther other day; I wuz a-sayin' ter myself: 'What's the reason ther aint lead ore on this hyer land ez well ez over in the next county?' an' hyer it ez, fer true. Ye kin hev everything ye want out in Montany, an' gran'daddy kin hev chicken-fixin's every day. I reckon ye want ter make gran' daddy contented-like," cautiously appealed the man.

"I do thet," said the girl, earnestly, as she dipped a fresh pail of water and turned away.

"Pamely! O Pamely!" sounded shrilly through the open door of the cabin.

"Comin'!" cried Pamely, hastening on through the shadows, slowly followed by the shuffling foot-steps of Hy Todbeater.

Her care rendered the old man comfortable for the night. In the morning she waited upon him through the simple breakfast, and then followed her brother as he went to the smoke-house across from the kitchen door. Gran'-daddy was somewhat deaf, but he rarely failed to hear distinctly any words not specially designed for his benefit.

"We're on the las' piece ov bacon, Hy; an' Hy, say, ther's nothin' wrong 'bout sellin' ther farm, ez ther?" she queried, tremulously.

"Who's ben a puttin' fool-notions inter yer head?" excitedly questioned the man.

"Nobody hez; but Hy—Jim Carroll's hyer talkin' ter ye so much—'n I wisht he'd go erway."

"Sho!" said her brother, derisively. "Jim's er friend ter me—he's goin' ter bring Cap'in Colby out ter buy the farm ter-day; an' spile the trade like ye done 'bout ther ole sorrel las' fall—tellin' the Methodis' preacher ez how he wuz lame half ther winter—ye hear, Pamely?"

"What fur sh'd I spile ther trade?" asked the girl, with a penetrating glance.

"Wal, see't ye don't!" briefly returned the settler, as he shambled off to the barn.

Pamely slowly re-entered the cheerless rooms. If the farm brought a good price she might have as comfortable a home as some of her neighbors had, and everything to suit gran'daddy. Perhaps even—her thoughts reverted to a vision of loveliness she had seen in Captain Colby's marriage, the graceful girl who never wore anything less elegant than the merino dress which Jim Carroll had offered for a birthday present. That was what money could do.

An hour later Jim Carroll again made his appearance, and another conversation with Hy Todbeater occurred behind the barn. Pamely saw Captain Colby's carriage come winding along the road from Bluff City, and stood overcome with embarrassment, for beside him sat the young lady. Stopping before the door, the Captain asked politely if his daughter might remain there while he looked over the farm.

Pamely pulled her faded skirts as low as possible over her bare feet, and in utter confusion placed a chair for the visitor and retreated to the further side of the room. The young lady moved her seat over by gran'daddy's side, and with the instinctive deference due to age addressed her conversation to him.

"I am glad you have found lead ore on your farm," she said, very sweetly, because it will bring you a better price."

"Yes, we're wantin' some money right bad," he replied, flattered into confidential frankness by the attention. We wuz well fixed back in Indiany, but Hy, he ain't nigh so smart ez his daddy wuz, an' we're lackin' for things ter eat an' drink an' wear. I haint hed no decent terback'n my pipe agoin' on three months—thet's what I haint!"

Pamely blushed painfully, and suddenly retreated to the other room, making pretence of important work about the stove.

It seemed a long time before the Captain's return, accompanied by her brother and Jim Carroll. Hy called out for pen and ink. The girl did not seem to hear, but stood motionless, her eyes downcast, by the window. He repeated the request more roughly, as though fearing disobedience to his orders, but this time she placed the desired articles on the table and turned slowly away.

Captain Colby's daughter, glancing sympathetically toward her, noticed that the girl was becoming more nervous every moment. Her brown hands were clasped tightly together and a frightened look came into her eyes.

"Of course I wouldn't give any such price if it wasn't for the presence of lead ore," said the Captain. "These are certainly very good specimens," turning over the pieces in his hands, "and they indicate quite a vein." The captain bent over and dipped the pen in the ink bottle.

"Stop!" cried Pamely, triumphing over all shyness and fear, as she sprang forward with outstretched hands: "There ain't no lead on the farm!"

There was a moment's silence. Captain Colby held the pen motionless in his fingers; even gran'daddy's rocking chair was still. Then Hy Todbeater sprang to his feet.

"Gal!" he burst forth, "air ye struck silly?"

Pamely stood speechless, her eyes fixed on the floor.

"Don't be afraid, my child, what do you mean?" said the captain, kindly.

"It wuz all 'long er Jim Carroll!" she half sobbed. "he brung it there!"

Then she looked at her brother.

"O Hy I couldn't help it!" I hearn ye talkin' roun' ther barn this mornin' when I went ter hunt eggs for gran'-daddy."

Hy's wrath for once overcame the awkwardness of his appearance; he towered high with unuttered rage and turned to Jim Carroll for assistance in this unexpected emergency—but that young man had discreetly vanished, never to return.

"I mought er knowed Pamely'd spile the trade someways," he finally remarked, quite crestfallen; "she's thet full 'o notions."

It would be better if you shared some of them," said the Captain, severely. "For her sake I will let all this pass; but I advise you to keep clear of sharp strangers who make a living by drawing weak men like yourself into some swindling scheme. I will bid you good-day, sir."

It was a bad three months for Pamely that followed, and would have been more so, if Miss Colby had not opened for her a new life by means of books and newspapers, and made gran'-daddy jubilant over a weekly consignment of dainties from "the city."

One day, however, Hy came home with less shuffle and more manliness in his demeanor, and walked straight up to Pamely and astonished her by a clumsy caress.

"I reckon ye wuz 'bout right, Pamely, arter all! The new railroad ez comin' hyer, an' they 'low ter pay me er big price fur the northeast corner fur a station. Land's riz all eround and they've got er boom in Bluff City. Duck Hawkins hez hed hard luck out in Montany an' wishes he hedn't sold his farm. I wuz powerful riled, but I'm mighty glad now ye had the grit."

Like many other men Hy Todbeater believes in the success which follows honesty. If at any time his conscience fails to perform its duty, a box of lead ore in the wood-shed is a constant reminder to keep him in the path of rectitude.

THE SINGING SCHOOL.

Teaching Expression to a Class of Little Girls.

How to sing with the eyes is the burden of a new system which Mr. W. L. Tomlins taught a choir of seventy-five little girls for a public performance at the Music Teachers' convention in the city.

The girls were ranged in a sort of amphi-theatre, with Mr. Tomlins and the piano in the center. "Now," said Mr. Tomlins, "I want you to mean what you sing; I want you to let your faces show what your voices are uttering; I want you to be merry when the music is merry, and sad when the music is sad."

The girls began to run up the scale. "Low at first," said their teacher. "Imagine me to be ill in bed. You have come to ask after my health."

And the maidens, with an air of concern and lengthened faces, and notes quite low but clear, tiptoed their way gently along the scale.

"Louder," cried Mr. Tomlins; "I am better; I am convalescent; you are happy to know that I shall soon be out again."

And with expression of joy, with smiles and congratulations, the girls went over the ground again.

"And now," shouted Mr. Tomlins, "I am as well as ever. I am out with you for a picnic. It is the Fourth of July, and we are romping in the fields."

With a wild burst of song the little ones rushed up the scale with tremendous pean of delight.

"Hold on to the top note," said Mr. Tomlins. "Hold on to it. Imagine that you are up in the clouds. Fancy yourself little angels floating in the sky. Up—up—up. Now softly flutter down."

The spectators applauded vigorously. They had never seen so much significance extracted from an octave. And the singers, having within the compass of notes visited a sick room, gone on a picnic, shouted for the Fourth of July, and floated like angels in the nimbus of glory, sat in whirl half of pleasure, half of amazement.

"Next," said Mr. Tomlins, "let us sing 'Come Out, 'Tis Now September.'"

And off went the children with the refrain:

All among the barley
Who would not be blithe
When the free and happy barley
Is smiling on the scythe?

"Stop, stop, stop," cried the teacher; "you mustn't cross a barley field like that. You must dance, you must trip, you must be merry."

In an instant all the faces changed. Girls who were intent on catching the notes began to think of the words. Away they swung to the lilt of the song. Little tots wagged their heads or mechanically touched their skirts as if to lift them for dancing. And so they begin again, tripping among the barley, performing sarabband among the ripened grain. The difference was astonishing.

So the little children passed to the second part:

The yellow leaves are paling and kindling into red,
And the ripe and golden barley is hanging down its head.

Here they were taught that the paling of the leaves was to be accompanied with a quietude of bearing, a sadness of voice; that the kindling into red was to be expressed with emphatic and positive conviction. And as for the ripe and golden barley, that was to be celebrated with the joyous exultation of a harvest song. Four lines could hardly be made to carry more variety of expression.

A sweet and tranquil evening hymn was given with the same charges of note and look. The children's voices sank low as the gloom of night was supposed to approach; then swelled into fervor at the thought of divine protection; then broke into rapture as the heavens opened and the angels descended in the floods of light upon the sleeping child. Like a sacred song at twilight, falling from the organ left of a dim cathedral, it sank into the heart and moved the sensitive to tears.

"And now," said Mr. Tomlins, after a long silence, "I will sing you a song myself. You will begin by applauding me, and little Elsie opposite will bring me this posy of flowers when I have done."

Mr. Tomlins' song which was given to show the children how a soloist phrases and stands before an audience, told of some fledgelings in a nest with their mother:

"Whoo," said the little ones; "whoo," said she
All in their nest in the old pine tree.

And when little Elsie, a golden haired baby, had presented a posy of flowers, the children took up the refrain. Every detail was minutely criticised. "Don't sing 'old pine tree,'" said Mr. Tomlins, "as though its age were a reproach to the pine tree. It was a nice old pine tree; a pine tree which birds would naturally choose to nest in. Sing 'old' with quite another accent."

The little girls pursed up their mouths and smiled sympathetically, and so made the pine tree quite a respectable ornament of the forest. And after that there was a glad harvest song, and the performance was over.

"I think," said Mr. Tomlins to the spectators, as they gathered around to congratulate him, "this system will find universal acceptance. If the teachers approve it in the convention, it is likely to become popular in the schools."

"And where did you get the little girls?"

"I sent around to the superintendents of six Sunday schools and asked them to send me all the younger girls that cared to come. You see what they have learned.

—Dan Woodmansee will spend the winter at San Diego, Cal.

FASHION NOTES.

—For traveling, linen cuffs and collars are almost entirely abolished. The long gloves are best without them, but many women who like a little dash of color tack in a narrow ribbon with fancy edge at the throat and wrists. A few yard lengths of different colored ribbons go a long way and vary and effectively brighten many a costume.

—The newest wraps are very long, with voluminous sleeves and elaborate garnitures. The materials used are mostly plush and velvet; but we took particular notice of a matelasse that was fit for a princess. The goods was the same that was so very fashionable six or seven years ago, only it was in two colors. So those people who were sensible enough to keep their matelasse wraps ought to be happy and smiling this year, as they are much more handsome and expensive than a plush or velvet. Short wraps will be worn to some extent, of course, and especially for fall.

—The leading ideas are the Amazone and habit cloths. I have just been examing the card of colors in "lainage" and am astonished at the variety. There are eight tones of gray from the silver shade to blue, eight veritable blues from sky to royal blue; at least sixteen greens, including myrtles, mousse and delicate eau de nils. We have all the tender shades of the yellow, the larch and the deep green of the yew. The reds combine terra cotta, cardinal and coral; the prunes are likely to find special favor, and are deeper and duller than of yore. There are some four beautiful peach shades, and the browns are legion; beaver and reseda are now in favor.

—Although it is rather early in the season to begin to choose one's winter gowns, yet it is time to think about them. At an opening of a leading dry goods house in Philadelphia, the display of winter dresses and wraps was truly magnificent. The gowns were mostly in the Directoire style, and the garniture of each was unique and elegant in the extreme. The materials used in the making of these gowns were velvet, plush and the lovely soft wool goods so very fashionable this season. Silk was very noticeable in its absence. All sorts of trimming are used, but the most beautiful, as well as the richest and most expensive, are gold, bronze and silver galloons and passementeries.

—Plaids are here again, but in new designs. The colors as well as the forms are curious; green, red and blue appearing in one, green and yellow in another block. Checks run through stripes with knickerbocker flecks on shaded stripes, as though the original fancy of the designer had been lost and had been only partially recovered. On some of the newest plaids there is a woven motif detached and scattered, as though some huge beetle had crawled over it, somewhat indistinct in form. Contrasting colors appear like flowers jerked over the grounds, or in broken irregular lines, forming indistinct and extented checks.

—Plain dresses are more fashionable than ever. Here is a very pretty one. It is of Gobelin blue cashmere, embroidered in satin stitch with silk of two shades of the same color. The back of this dress is cut like a redingote, but it is plain in front. A sash of darker velvet goes round the waist, and is tied in a loose bow, a la dragonne, on the left side. The hat, a lovely little toque of Gobelin straw, lined with white faille, with a light drapery of the same in front, and pretty sprays of lillies-of-the-valley, with their spiked leaves reaching up high over the crown.

—The more dressy and costly autumn materials have woolen grounds with ribbon stripes, having a positive edge or wider and more important stripes which serve for panels. They are as expensive as the best silks, but only a small quantity is required. Sometimes this silk is a mixture of stripes and checks, and in lieu of stripes and checks some show silk cashmerienne patterns. There is an infinite variety in this class of goods, and all are handsome.

Another new thing is the dress pieces with a pattern going round the skirt, quite half a yard deep, which appear to be worked in a cross-stitch in black silk, in either red, brown, blue or green.

—Bodices are trimmed round the neck with a deep fluted collar of crape. This is a very favorite style. When one does not wear the straight collar coming up to the ears the bodice is cut quite low, and a Toby collar of lace or crape is worn round the neck. Lace is always soft and pretty, but the plaited colored crape is far newer, and more stylish and becoming.

Each dress has its own collarette and ruffle of fluted crape—now red, moss green or blue, according to the color of the dress; now white, and edged round with buttonhole stitch scallops, of the shade of the ribbon which trim the dress. These collarettes, and the strange looking sleeves which are worn just now, give a strikingly novel aspect to the bodice. Scarcely any plain, simple sleeves are to be seen nowadays; they are all plaited, gathered, puffed out, or draped up at the shoulder. We are fast coming back to the manche a gigot, known in England as the leg of mutton sleeve, which is indeed the inevitable adjunct of short waists, draped bodices and corselet sashes, which are all so much in vogue.

—There is an indescribe something about a good tailor made costume that only a tailor can accomplish. The skirt is flatter and with more severity about it, and the bodice or jacket is cut differently when masculine hands have had sole charge of it. The tweed costumes, some of them of rough textures, vie in popularity with the serge ones for traveling purposes. Small broken check and softened stripes are more popular than plain fabrics. Many of these costumes have the skirt in wide plaits, with draped back, habit bodice and outer jacket short at the back, just resting on the fullness of the skirt, cut in with the figure, but open in front to show a tightfitting pointed waistcoat either of rough fancy patterned light flannel, such as men often wear for hunting, or of washing cotton material.

HORSE NOTES.

—Jockey Breckenridge, who rode for Byron McClellan during the season until recently, has been engaged by Frank Harper.

—The black mare Westchester Girl (2.26¼) collided with another horse on the Willimantic (Conn.) track recently breaking her near foreleg. The leg has been set in the hope that the mare may be saved for breeding purposes.

—Jeff York, of Parkville, was seriously injured at Mineola recently by St. Pancras stumbling on the track, and throwing York head-first to the ground. Three of his ribs were broken, his spine injured, and concussion of the brain ensued.

—The pacing mare Bessemer, owned by J. McKinnie, of Pittsburg, Pa., was made worthless for track purposes by Barney Coyle at Youngstown, O., recently. While on a drunk he drove her twelve miles, and then fed her before she was cooled out.

—John Osmond, the lessee of the Philadelphia Driving Course, paid $900 for the privileges of the place for one year. He got his money back last Fourth of July, and his receipts from bars and lunch counters at the meeting recently was clear gain.

—Mr. Withers says he has almost made up his mind to reserve the Faverdale colt for his stud at Brookdale. He says that in addition to his race quality and high class he would make a splendid out-cross for his mares. He already has nine stallions.

—Jack wore tips in the Fleetwood stakes the last week in September, when he reduced his record to 2.19¼, and also at Point Breeze on Wednesday September 26th, when he won the 2.24 class race. Doble says that Jack goes best in tips over any kind of a track.

—The 5 year old chestnut horse Surprise, by McGregor, Chief, dam by Sam Kirkwood, dropped dead while scoring for the second heat of a race at Norfolk, Neb. He had a record of 2.33¾, made at Marshalltown, Ia., in June, and was sold for $5000 ten minutes after he made it.

—She, August Belmont's fast 2 year old filly, has become famous. She is a royal-looking dark bay mare, with black points and near hind heel white. In appearances She favors her sire, Glenelg, more than Sultana, her dam. She is a trifle leggy for a Glenelg, but is a rousing big one with plenty of body on long legs.

—The Charter Oak Eastern Circuit meeting netted $2000 and the Grand Circuit meeting $8700. The only outstanding debt against the association is a mortgage of $20,800, held by the Ætna Life Insurance Company. The association has voted to pay off $5800 of this claim.

—T. J. Middagh, of Patterson, Pa., has sold to New York parties the bay mare Mollie Kistler for 2500, and the bay filly Miss Pearson to the same parties for $1500. Mr. Middagh has bought of New Jersey parties a fine pole-team which has trotted an exhibition mile in 2.30.

—French Park and Sam Wood, which joined Hyland's stable recently, have been thrown out of training for the balance of the season. French Park had an ankle that bothered him considerably, and Sam Wood had done considerable racing. Veteranians who have examined French Park the colt is practically sound and that he is certain to train next season.

—There is a diversity of guessing at Lexington, Ky., as to the probable winner of the 2.25 stallion stake of the Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, but Hinder Wilkes seems to have "the call." The 2.21 stakes for stallions is generally conceded to General Wilkes in straight heats. There are 189 horses eligible to start in the 16 events, not counting the $2000 free for all on the last day.

—Gabriel Case is contemplating a meeting at Fleetwood Course, New York, which will be a novelty in its way. The idea is to give a meeting, the races to take place on alternate days with Jerome Park, and give five or six races each day, but instead of the regular conditions these trots are to have the same principle as the running races—that is, ¼ mile, 1 mile, 2 miles, or any fraction of the miles in dashes.

—Geneva S., W. H. McCarthy's 5 year old mare, by Abdallah Mambrino, has started in eighteen races this season, and has never yet failed to win a piece of the money. Her total winnings foot up $14,287.50, which is something remarkable for so young a mare. She will not start again this season. McCarthy left for St. Louis on Friday September 28th. His stable consists of seven horses—Geneva S., Darkness, Shamrock, Sir Archy, Pat Bruen, Lena Wilkes and a 2 year old runner. From St. Louis McCarthy will go to Lexington, Ky., then to Dallas and Galveston, Texas., after which he will head for Los Angeles, Cal., where he will winter his stock.

—Knapsack McCarthy made a good trade when he swapped A. V. Pantlind for Lena Wilkes, even if he did have to give $500 "boot." Pantlind (2.20½) has the faster record by nine seconds' but is 10 years old and is not a good horse for his class. He is a big, stylish fellow, however, standing 15 hands 3 inches high, and his new owner, Mr. Welch of Hartford, will probably use him for a road horse. Lena Wilkes is only 5 years old. She will, under McCarty's guidance, earn her oats.

—The stakes of the Breeders' meeting to be held on October 22 to 27 next at Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., are as follows: No. 1—Stake for yearlings, foals of 1887. No. 2—Stakes for 2 year olds, foals of 1886, free for all. No. 3—Stakes for 3 year olds never having beaten 2.40. No. 4—Stakes for 2 year olds, non-winners of money. No. 4—Stakes for 3 year olds, foals of 1885, free for all. No. 6—Stakes for 3 year olds never having beaten 2.35. No. 7—Stakes for 3 year olds, non-winners of money. No. 8—Stakes for 4 year olds, foals of 1884, free for all. No. 9—Stakes for 4 year olds never having beaten 2.35. No. 10—Stakes for 4 year olds, non-winners of money. No. 11—Stakes for stallions, 2.30 class. No. 13—Stakes for stallions, 2.20 class.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 11, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

— *Our new goods.—Garmans.*

—*Dress goods. We beat them all.—Garmans.*

——And it rained on Sunday too.

——And Monday, too, had rain.

——Score one for Tuesday—it slipped clear of rain.

——About 25 feet have been added to the Coburn railroad station.

—Allisons are about to put rolls into their mill at Spring Mills.

——Candidate M'Cormick was in town on Monday and Tuesday, of this week.

——Our merchants are paying 20 cents for butter and 18 for eggs.

——This may long be remembered as the wet fall. Chalk it into your chimney corner.

——A large assortment of horse blankets at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Democratic meeting at Murray's school house, Gregg township, this evening.

——Col. Keller, he once of Centre Hill, is making speeches for Cleveland in Clinton co.

— Buggy whips, horse blankets and robes at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Horse blankets from 85 cents on up according to quality, at Boozer's harness rooms, Centre Hall.

——Carpenters have again returned to work on the new Presbyterian church, and will complete it.

——Unusually wet weather has caused some potatoes to remain in the ground yet and some wheat fields to remain unsown.

——On Sunday last, while attending the funeral of Henry Moyer, at Linden Hall, Frank Bradford lost his pocket book containing $60.

—Monday morning was clear and a raw, icy wind kept up a whining like the mewing of a cat in a midnight thunder gust. Ice was found on ponds.

——George Hoffer, formerly of this place, now of Huntingdon, gave the REPORTER a call. Mr. Hoffer looks well and is still an oldfashioned Democrat.

— Collector James A. Keller, while taking in taxes at Potters Mills, the other day, had $10 stolen from his pile—supposed by a tramp who was around at the time.

——John Limbert was at Lock Haven last week to negotiate for the Irwin House, but no bargain was consumated. John is now running a hotel at Meyerstown, Pa.

——Rev. Miller will deliver a lecture in the Evangelical church of this place, evening of 18th, which will be a treat and worth hearing. He always has something new and interesting to say when he gets up.

——Jere Condo dispatched a deer near his shop, at Spring Mills, one day last week. The animal was crossing the valley and leaped into Alexander's stone quarry and was stunned. Jere saw it fall and soon had a nice piece of venison.

——Another Becker Washing Machine has been given a trial, in this town with entire satisfaction. It is the only machine out that imitates hand rubbing. You will buy it, if you try it. J. A. Dunkle, Bellefonte, is the agent. This machine can be relied on

——Mr. James Musser, of Hartleton, and Miss Allie, daughter of Noah Musser, of near Bellefonte, were married on the 1st. Mr. Musser is a native of Millheim, and a son of Philip Musser, dec'd., and brother of Daniel and Wm. L. Musser, of the aforesaid town.

——The twenty first birthday anniversary of Miss Mollie and Thomas J. Sankey will be celebrated at their home, on Friday evening October 12th. A large number of invitations have been issued among the young folks in their vicinity, who will be present to observe this anniversary.

——Give your votes to Holt and McCormick for Assembly—they are men of unimpeachable character and intelligence. The one is a lumberman and the other a farmer. Democrats, don't be lured into scratching either one or the other—you owe them a handsome majority for their past fidelity to the party.

——The Watchman, of last week, says that rascals are attempting to practice a fraud upon farmers with a new corn, like the Bohemian oats swindle. It is astounding how farmers were bit in our county by the oats agents, and equally astounding how many new swindles have been bred out of the Bohemian oats swindle to rob farmers, and the rascals want to be looked upon as honest men even.

——The *Farmers' Review* estimates that the yield of corn in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, the chief corn-growing States, will be 1,435,184,858 bushels, an increase of 654,759,858 bushels as compared with 780,425,000 bushels, the yield reported by the Department of Agriculture for 1887. The total corn crop of 1888 is estimated at 2,110,920,858 bushels.

— Mrs. Washington, addressed a large audience in the Evangelical church at this place, on last Thursday evening, in the interest of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Washington is an able and earnest worker in the temperance movement, and is a pleasant speaker and can hold an audience. A number of ladies from a distance attended the meeting and made an effort to have the membership of this organization increased.

——A thirteen-year old son of Jacob Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, one evening last week was flogged by his mother for some misdemeanor and sent to bed. Going up stairs he called back, "good-by mother, you won't whip me any more." Just then the sharp report of a pistol was heard and Mrs. Gutelius ran up stairs to find that her son had attempted suicide by shooting himself in the forehead with his father's revolver. The shot, however, was aimed too high and the ball only grazed his forehead and

TWO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

A MINISTER BADLY HURT IN EACH.

Quite a serious accident befell Rev. W. E. Fischer, of this place, on last Tuesday evening at about 8:30. He was at the roller mill to see the engineer, Aaron Harter, and on the mill being shut, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Harter and Mr. Gingerich of the mill hands left the engine house, and stepped on the platform in front of door, close to which was an excavation for a cistern from 5 to 8 feet in depth. Unthinkingly Mr. Fischer stepped back too far and went over the edge and down into the cistern. Fortunately he fell on the slanting side, where the fall was checked, and rolled several feet to the bottom. He first came in contact with an iron water pipe near the top, which also added to check the force of his fall. The men present at once jumped down to his assistance, and led Mr. Fischer to Bartholomews across the way, where he soon became unconscious. Dr. Emerick was at once summoned and found the right arm was broken near the wrist, the wrist dislocated, with bruises about the chin, hand, back and on his knee. He was then taken to the house of Will Kurtz, where the dislocation was restored and the fractured arm set, and then he was brot to his home in a carriage, suffering severe pains all night. The smooth slanting side of the cistern no doubt saved his life. He is getting along as well as can be expected under so serious an accident.

A RUNAWAY INJURES ANOTHER MINISTER AND TWO COMPANIONS.

A frightful accident occurred on last Sabbath evening, in Georges valley, while John Jordan was on his way, with horse and spring wagon, to Egghill Evang. church. Mr. Jordan had two boys with him on the wagon, and reaching the residence of David Doup, with whom Rev. Miller, Evang. minister of our town, was stopping, Mr. Jordan insisted that the two latter get on his wagon and ride along to the church. They did so, and presently as they reached a part of the road crossed by a culvert, the horse suddenly reared, plunged forward and ran off; it was uphill and the horse keeping on the road, the party did not feel alarmed. However they soon reached a point on the road, where a path led up a steep bank to the house of Mr. Jordan, a relative of John Jordan on the wagon; this meant an inevitable upset over the steep bank. Rev. Miller seeing the unavoidable, jumped down the hillside, and his momentum carried him forward, until he plunged against a board fence, to which he held, feeling stunned for the moment, and soon saw horse, wagon, and inmates tumbling over the bank, and lodging a few feet from him, the horse groaning, on the ground and the men under the wagon. Mr. Miller managed to get to the wagon, and summoning all his strength, raised the hind end and saw Doup and Jordan underneath and motionless. Raising the wagon caused the horse to kick and struggle, and regaining his feet, he plunged forward, dragging the wagon along, but Mr. Miller having the presence of mind to keep it raised, it passed over the men, otherwise they would undoubtedly have been dragged along and killed. After a few plunges horse and wagon went over a perpendicular bank and landed in a run, the wagon badly wrecked, the horse struggled until he extricated himself from the wagon, and again ran away.

Persons following a short distance behind, soon reached the scene of the accident and Messrs. Doup and Jordon were taken home in a buggy.

Rev. Miller at the time thought he was not hurt, but since reaching his home he finds his one leg severely sprained, and is barely able to move around.

Mr. Doup sustained severe cuts and bruises, and has been laid up from the effects.

ARBOR DAY.

E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of public instruction, in the Arbor Day circular says, to further the work thus briefly referred to, and carry out more fully the intent of the thoughtful proclamation of Arbor Day by his Excellency, Governor Beaver, we hereby appoint Friday, Oct. 19th, as an Autumn School Arbor Day, and earnestly urge upon superintendents, teachers, and school officers throughout the state, the propriety of using every effort to forward this important work, employing such means as their good judgment may direct. We shall regard the day as duly observed if those schools, which being closed, or for other reasons, did not observe the Spring Arbor day, set this apart for similar ends; and the teachers' report to their respective superintendents what improvements were made to their school grounds, with the number of trees, shrubs and vines planted; and the superintendents forward to this Department a synopsis of the reports of the teachers not later than Nov. 15.

AUTUMNAL BEAUTY.

The Pennsvalley mountains, just now are a scene of splendor no artist can imitate. Nature's hand here defies the pencil of the most skillful painter. To look to the north side or south side of valley, from the centre, you behold one vast flower garden, as it were, with all the variegated colors, imaginable. It is a sight worth seeing from a distance. This valley is fringed with this beautiful sight, while in the body are the beautiful green fields of young wheat and the standing acres of grey in corn. Really, it is a scene that will fill the lover of nature with rapture and of which the eye of man will not tire—it is an earthly paradise of beauty.

CAUGHT IN A LIE.

We are informed that Toddy Fiedler's sheet printed a baldfaced lie about John M'Cormick, in charging him with having taken $1.75 per ton for phosphate off of grangers, more than was right. The grangers signed a letter pronouncing Toddy's charge a falsehood, and Mr. M'Cormick took it to him to have it published in his vindication. This Toddy did not have the manliness to do. Bah!

Mr. M'Cormick has a better right to have a fair profit on phosphate than Toddy has to skin the county treasury by an unjust and exorbitant printing bill, which is an iniquitous steal.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——*Piles of new goods.—Garmans.*

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

OBITUARY.

On Oct. 3d, Miss Sallie Hess departed this life in the 49th year of her age. The funeral services were held in the Lutheran church of Pine Grove Mills, and conducted by her pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Miss Hess was born near Pine Grove, baptized in infancy, and at the age of 14 united with the Lutheran church, where she continued to be a faithful and consistent Christian until the time of her death.

When 16 years old her mother died, leaving the husband and father without a housekeeper and companion, but she at once assumed the management of the domestic affairs and in times of affliction in the family, she exercised a mother's care and sympathy. She sacrificed all other considerations and enjoyments, that she might continue in the home to minister to the comforts of her almost helpless father, and now in his 90th year; the father, Mr. Samuel Hess, is favorably known through Centre and adjoining counties. His many friends extend their sympathies in this his sad affliction. The affliction is made more sad from the fact that his daughter was about until Oct. 1, and died Oct. 3d, suddenly of diabetes. In her death he loses a faithful and devoted daugther—the brothers and sisters a kind sister, the church an active member. She was a member of the W. H. & F. M. S., which adopted the following resolutions;

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, to call by death one of our number, Miss Sallie Hess, from among us, therefore

Resolved, That we bow submissively to the will of Him who cannot err, assured that our loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the aged and bereft father and his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our county papers, and a copy be sent the family of the deceased sister.

MRS. SALLIE E. FORTNEY,
MRS. MARY E. STOVER,
MRS. EMMA B. WARNER. } Committee.

—Dry goods —Garmans.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

—*New China Bric-a-Brac.—Garmans.*

EXCITEMENT AT STONEMILL.

To be the first in the valley to have a new stock of fall and winter goods, makes the Stonemill people feel proud. Kerlin's popular stand is ahead of all others, in getting new goods. There are now unpacked there fine dress goods, latest styles, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, and ready made clothing at prices to suit buyers, while farmers will find it headquarters for highest prices for butter, eggs, and other produce. Kerlin's store leads in low prices in general merchandise, and as headquarters for disposing of all kinds of country produce at highest market prices. Their new stock is full and complete, and the public are only asked to go and see for themselves. Satisfaction guaranteed and gentlemanly treatment a rule.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

—Dry goods.—Garmans.

——*Striped and check cloth.—Garmans.*

DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT BELLEFONTE.

A grand rally of the Democracy of the county, under the auspices of the Democratic State and Democratic County Committees, will be held in the

COURT HOUSE IN BELLEFONTE,

on

SATURDAY EVE., OCTOBER 13, 1888,

to which every voter, no matter what his political faith, is cordially invited. At it the issues which divide parties will be fairly and eloquently set forth by

JAS. M. BECK, Esq., of Philadelphia,
W. RUSH GILLAN, Esq., of Chambersburg.
W. J. HIBBS, Esq., of Pittston, Pa.,

and others. Arrangements for special trains on the different railroads running into town are being made and will be announced later.

BY ORDER DEM. CO. COM.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——*Skirtings and muslins—Garmans.*

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The residence of the late Dr. Pontius, dec'd., will be offered at public sale on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1888, at 2 p. m., on the premises, one mile east of Mifflinburg, Union co. This is a splendid opportunity to purchase a delightful home, having the advantages of near residence to a thrifty railroad town. The farm contains 40 acres—limestone land, with good buildings, running water, fine fruit, and will be sold on easy terms of payment, by Paul J. Pontius.

J. T. BAKER,
Lewisburg, Oct. 3. Att'y-in-Fact.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

A pocket book containing about $65, a railroad pass and other papers, was lost between Old Fort and Linden Hall, on Sunday, Oct. 7th. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to Frank Bradford, Old Fort.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——*Flannels and woolens.—Garmans.*

——Fall goods are coming in lively at the Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.

——Dont forget Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.

——Clothing cheaper than ever at Faubles Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.

——The Becker Washing Machine is one that will give entire satisfaction. We say so from a trial of it

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

——Have you seen Reesman's big stock of stoves? He has been unloading and arranging his new stock the last week and is not done yet. Every style imaginable is there from a small heater up to large ranges, fine parlor heaters richly ornamented and heavy office stoves His stock is larger than ever; as to prices go and see the goods and prices

WRECKED AT A SHARP CURVE.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10—A special train on the Lehigh Valley railroad carrying the Wilkesbarre delegation home from Hazleton, from the Father Matthew Day celebration, was wrecked above Penn Haven. It is reported that several cars are completely wrecked and some eighty or more persons killed.

SPRING MILLS.

The Beck family, of Lock Haven, gave an entertainment in the old Methodist church, last Thursday evening.

Miss Whitney, daughter of Rev. Whitney, of Altoona, visited friends here last week.

Augustus Kennelly filled the pulpit at Bastian Musser's church for Rev. Shambach, last Sabbath eve. Mr. Kennelly expects to enter college at New Berlin next spring, and after graduating become an Evangelical minister.

Jerry Condo spied a deer jumping from Mrs. Alexander's lot into her stonequarry. Jerry went to the spot and found the deer was stunned from the jump; whereupon he bound the deer and cut its throat.

Quite a number of our young men have taken a notion to learn telegraphy. Already several instruments have been purchased and they will now connect the different instruments by wire.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——Ex-sheriff Spangler has gone to Snyder county to attend the funeral of a relative.

——Don't forget Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte if you want a fine suit.

—*Dry goods,—Garmans.*

——Read notice of sale of Snook property, by Dr. P. T. Musser, assignee, in another col.

——Amos Betelyon, assisting last week in moving Meese's sawmill in the Loop cut off one of his big toes.

——The Tusseyville band is applying for a charter of incorporation. Go lly, won't them fellers blow, then.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——The season being here, pheasants had better keep a sharp eye on Sober lest they get into a potpie and the frying pan.

——Reesman's stove emporium at Centre Hall is an interesting place to visit. The display is a large and very fine one.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——Fleming the leading tailor of Bellefonte has his fall goods in stock and is prepared to give you a good suit at rock bottom rates.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——Faubles Rochester Clothing House in Reynold's new building Bellefonte is the place for bargains in clothing, gent's furnishing goods, etc.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——The roller flouring mill is crowded to its utmost capacity with orders and is now being enlarged to accommodate a steadily increasing trade.

——Mr. John Leitzell, one of the hands on the freight train, was caught between two cars, at Lemont, on Wednesday morning, and was severely injured.

—*Dry goods —Garmans.*

——Rev. D. J. Mitterling will preach in the Lutheran church at Centre Hall on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and at Tusseyville at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for Rev. Fischer, who on account of his injuries will not be able.

——A traveling agent informs us that he was told this morning that a Republican paper would be issued from the *Times* office, at Spring Mills, this week, and the proprietor had so informed him. Don't bet on Cleveland now.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

——We add our testimony to the usefulness of the New Becker Washing Machine, of which J. A. Dunkle is the agent, along with others who have given it a trial. It beats any machine out.

——An enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Coburn last evening. Addresses were made by Jas. Noll, and J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte. Messrs. John A. Woodward and J. C. Meyer addressed a meeting at Tusseyville same evening.

——The drop in wheat which began on Monday continued on Tuesday, prices closing five cents below the closing quotations of Monday. This was inevitable, as the high prices of last week were purely speculative and resulted in bringing large quantities of wheat out of first hands.

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

A real good washing machine is out at last, and comes as near handwork as possible. It is the New Becker Washing Machine. We have thrown half dozen machines aside, and at last find the New Becker the right thing. References in our own county, are John Roan, Bellefonte; S. C. Bower, Mt. Eagle; W. H. Witmer, Lemont; Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. The agent is J. A. Dunkle, Bellefonte. Try it, and you will want it.

—*Dry goods —Garmans.*

—*Dry goods.—Garmans.*

APPOINTMENTS RECALLED.

Having been appointed by the President of Synod, to assist in the installation of Rev. Hoshour, at Bellefonte, on next Sunday a week, my appointments at Farmers' Mills and Georges' Valley are hereby recalled for that date. Brethren please take notice.

W. E. FISCHER.

MARRIED.

On the 20th of Sept. at Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Stewart Becker, of Potters Mills, and Ida C. Ertle, of Georges Valley.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Maria Krise, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
oct11 6t Administrator, Centre Hall

ESTRAYS.—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned two steers with white along the back and bellies, red on the sides; one has a hole in the ear; one heifer, with white along back and belly, and red on side; will weigh about five hundred each. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and remove same. J. M. ODENKIRK.

PERLSTEIN'S STORE,

You are cordially invited

——TO THE——

Fall Opening,

)——AT——(

Will Perlstein's,

Thurs., Fri. and Sat.,

October 11, 12 & 13.

PERLSTEIN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

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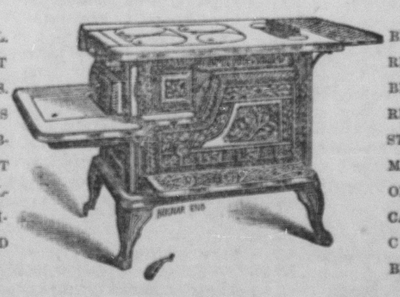
New Susquehanna Cook!

IT HAS NO EQUAL. ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. ITS REPUTATION IS ALREADY ESTABLISHED, AND IT CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN DURABILITY, NEATNESS AND CHEAPNESS.



BEST BAKER ON RECORD. THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE COOK STOVE ON THE MARKET. SMOOTH ON FACE SO IT CAN BE KEPT CLEAN AND BRIGHT

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We are also agents for the well-known James Spear Stove, and we carry a complete line of other makes of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. Call and see us and we will please you.

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